The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

McCullagh
College
1907

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

. XXXV., No. 6. Whole No. 903 NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1907 Price 10 Cents

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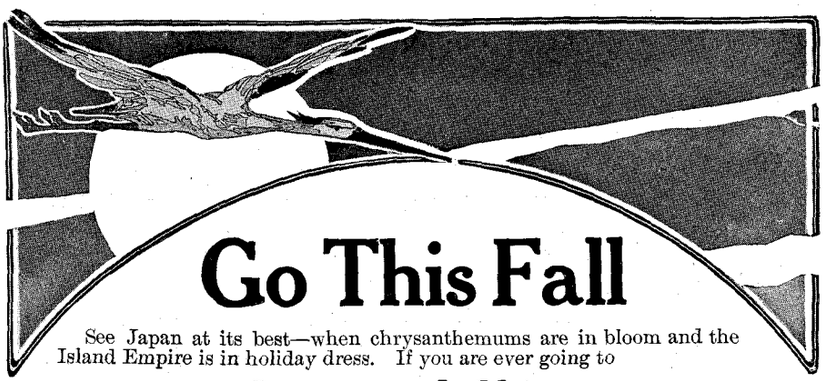

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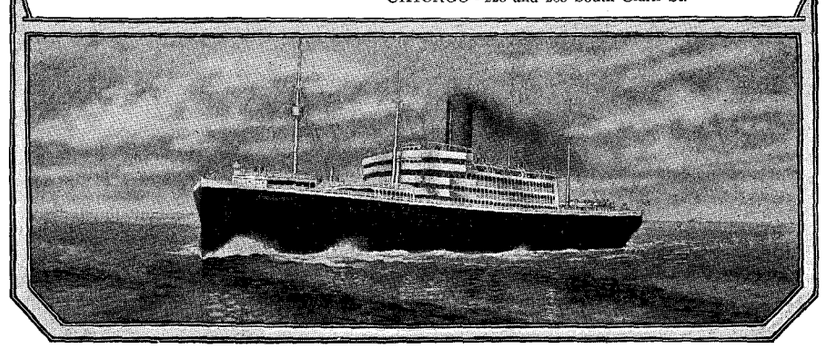

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

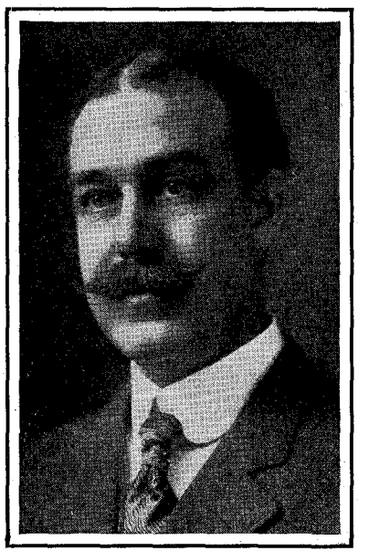
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXV., NO. 6 NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 903

TOPICS OF THE DAY

CRIME AND HYSTERIA IN NEW YORK

THE series of murders, assaults, and unusually numerous crimes of varying seriousness with which the New York police have had recently to deal has brought the attention even of papers in the far corners of the country to the deplorable conditions existing in this city. Foreign papers as well are beginning to comment on the "carnival of crime." And in the home press, while so far there has been but little editorial treatment of the matter, the news columns of the more excitable have been for some time filled with the morbid details of most sensational crime. To such an extent has this kind of news been exploited that some of the more staid papers are now uttering a protest. "No one attempting to derive an estimate of present conditions in New York from the front-page contents of many of our newspapers," we read in *The Evening Post*, "could be blamed for concluding that society is on the verge of dissolving into anarchy. . . . The alarm is being sounded not only by publications to whose thunderous and shrieking headlines we have grown accustomed, but by papers which professedly aspire to higher journalistic aims." Even *The Evening Post* admits that "there is no denying the fact that we are in the midst of an epidemic of crime," but it continues, "the situation is bad enough without its being magnified to monstrous proportions and drenched in lurid colors." With great earnestness it urges moderation. We read:



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GENERAL BINGHAM,

Commissioner of Police in New York. He says that the influx of undesirable immigrants is largely responsible for the epidemic of crime which is confronting his department this summer.

"Especially the aforesaid publications with the reverberating headlines have good grounds for searching their consciences in this matter. Page after page devoted to playing up all the wretched details of passional crime, eked out with pictures of a hideous and suggestive realism, can not be thrown daily before hordes of semiilliterate readers without working mischief. We need not presuppose original criminality in one who yields to the bad influence of such public prints. Mere weakness of character, accentuated by seasonal and climatic conditions, will succumb in time to insistent harping on debilitating topics. Add thereto the promise of unlimited notoriety which the very columns and picture-galleries descriptive of crime offer to the degraded type of mind, season with a bit of trumpeting on the break-down of our police system, and we have at hand a brew excellently adapted to arouse and stimulate brute violence. . . . . .

"Hysteria in the press breeds hysteria in the public. There have been a shocking number of crimes against children, but we have little hesitation in saying that very many of the chronicled assaults on young girls are fictitious. They have their origin either in the newspaper offices or in the general state of nervous apprehension. In the poorer districts, children by the tens of thousands have daily visited the grocery-store and the butcher's stall, the shoemaker's booth or the iceman's cellar, without fear. A slight jest or a good-humored threat is sufficient now to send the child, who begins reading the *Latest* at the age of six and studying its pictures at the age of three, shrieking to her mother. It will be remembered how children all over town were fleeing from imaginary kidnapers not so very long ago."

The New York *Times* remarks that the pathologists "would probably take the ground that the assaults upon children now horrifying the city are the more or less nearly uncontrollable manifestations of mental disequilibrium, turned by 'suggestion' in this one direction for the time being, and that it is therefore a thing to be cured rather than one to be punished." While this may be true, it admits, the diagnosis doesn't help matters much unless a cure can be proposed. It continues:

"The problem is to find out the right, that is, the effective, thing to do, promptly to stop this series of what, whether quite accurately or not is of little moment, seems to most of us to be a series of most abominable crimes committed by the basest of criminals. It is obvious, however, that they are not to be deterred by the fear of summary killing at the hands of maddened neighbors or of imprisonment under the law, and there is need of other and more ingeniously adapted measures of protection and prevention. . . . To treat them like pickpockets, burglars, or even murderers is probably a waste of time. But the prohibition of punishments that are unusual as well as those that are cruel may stand in the way of a really scientific remedy for the evil confronting us, despite the fact that somehow we came to electric death-dealing."

The committing of these many crimes is mostly traced by the papers to the presence in the city of bands of criminal aliens. The Black Hand society of the Italians has long been infamous here. More recently the Armenian Hunchakist has become notorious. While it is admitted that others than these have contributed to the "crime wave," the fact that General Bingham, the Police

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Commissioner, is reported to ascribe to the "undesirable immigrants" most of the blame, leads papers outside of New York to comment upon this feature. Says the Toledo *Blade*, for instance:

"The problem of handling the million or more of people who are swarming in from Europe is not easy of solution. If it was merely a matter for economists, the arrivals could be parceled off to various sections of the country where help is needed, with an approximate degree of proportion, but there is the individual taste to be consulted, and unfortunately the glare of New York acts on these people like the lamp to the moth.

"So, while the Police Commissioner is not disheartened, he realizes that he must look to the Government for aid in protecting New York from the hordes of aliens. With that problem solved, he can in time meet the other exigencies of the situation. He has already weeded much of the corruption out of the department and some of the inefficiency. He is not a cruel man, but he believes that criminals must be handled without gloves, in the interests of the masses."

Referring in particular to the Black Hand society the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* observes:

"So long as the foreign criminals confine their blackmail and murder operations to victims of their own nationality, and so long as the latter connive at the outrages and aid their oppressors by continuing their policy of secrecy, it is probable that the police will be unable to wipe out the organization and round up the criminals. The attempt to help people who refuse to be helped or to help themselves is a thankless if not an impossible task. Sooner or later, however, the law-abiding Italians of New York will follow the example set by their fellow-countrymen in New Orleans and effect an organization to cooperate with the police in putting a stop to this species of villainy. Once this step is taken, New York will be freed from the infamous thrall of the imported murder society, and the colonies of other cities will not be slow in adopting similar methods for its extinction in their own localities."

MEANING OF THE PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS

SOME of our papers have been trying to explain the apathy of the Filipinos regarding the election of delegates to their first Assembly by declaring that the natives do not really want self-government. This view is not accepted by the Baltimore *American*, which suggests that "probably the truth is that the Filipinos expect nothing in the way of actual self-government from the new Assembly, and therefore do not deem it worth their while to go through the idle form of voting." But, whatever causes this lack of interest, the presence of it is the thing most widely commented upon. The result of the election is a surprize to those who thought that the slim registration lists presaged a victory for the Progressistas, whose platform asserts that they "will willingly wait until Uncle Sam is ready to grant independence." Altho complete election returns will not be in for some time, it is reported that indications show a majority for the Nacionalistas, the party demanding immediate independence. The New York *Sun's* cable dispatches contain the following information, which throws some light on the politics of the islands:

"Before the election it was the general belief that the Progressistas were the best organized. They had only one candidate in each district, whereas the Nacionalistas had two candidates in several of the districts. The platform of the latter resembles that of the Immediatestas, in demanding immediate independence and reduction of the salaries of American officers.

"The Progressistas advocate good roads, readjustment of the tariff, wider public education, and the enforcement of sanitary laws. . . . . .

"The Progressistas had something resembling a party organization, but the others were loose aggregations resembling bands devoted to some idea. Their candidates were chiefly self-appointed, there being no primaries or nominating conventions to put them before the people.

"The total registration in Manila was 7,927. The total vote was 7,250. Many conservatives and representative merchants did not vote, being satisfied with the present administration. A large proportion of the voters belong to the barely qualified class.

"Incomplete returns indicate that not 2 per cent. of the civilized population registered. Probably the total vote will be approximately one-half of that at the municipal elections of 1903, when 150,000 registered and 118,000 voted, altho the suffrage has been unchanged since then and the election law, translated into Spanish, Tagalog, and Ilocano, was distributed thoroughly."

Referring to the suggestion that perhaps this apathy of the Filipinos indicated that they did not care to trouble themselves about so little self-government as they will receive, the antiimperialist Springfield *Republican* remarks:

"The Filipinos, it is to be hoped, will not allow such feelings to have permanent sway over them, since progress can certainly be made along the lines laid down in the legislative Assembly soon to be instituted. Their work in that body will be observed, and the American people will surely be glad to note evidences of a native capacity to make liberal institutions workable in the archipelago."

But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* is skeptical. "It looks," we read, "as tho the Filipinos were very much like our Cuban friends. Their desire for self-government is primarily, if not exclusively, a desire for 'jobs,' and so it seems to be at Manila. An election which opens up no chance for office-holding is not worth bothering about." "To cut them adrift with the idea of letting them work out their own salvation, when it is quite certain that what they would work out would be their own ruin, would be a crime," is the conclusion reached by this paper. In like trend is this comment of the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*:

"Such self-government as the Philippines will have under the new *régime* will be a government by a small oligarchy of self-seeking, active politicians, aspiring to complete independence of the United States, because, with independence, the entire control of the Government would be in their hands, and they could profit thereby. With independence, the Government would not only be in the hands of this oligarchy, but it would be for it, without regard to the interests of the people. Actual self-government will be possible for the Filipinos only when the people as a whole are educated to the point of being able to take an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, and prepared to take full part therein. In all probability this will not come until the majority in the islands consists of a generation which has been educated in American schools, and which has thus acquired a knowledge of the meaning of democratic government. In view of the showing made, discussion of the possibilities of future independence for the Philippines should properly be postponed until the new generation has come on the field."

And that for other reasons they can well afford to wait is the assertion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, which says:

"When the Filipinos contrast their condition under the American Government with the fate which has just befallen Korea, they will see what they escaped by getting into the hands of the United States rather than in becoming Japanese territory in any transformation of things in their section of the world. Moreover, the railways which the United States is starting to build will mean even more as factors of progress than will the Congress which is soon to assemble."

That the Filipinos "to whom after nine years we have granted the privilege of electing a representative assembly" should show their "sheer ingratitude" by electing a majority of delegates from the party demanding independence, draws a smile from the New York *World*. With irony it asks:

"What better proof can there be that the Filipinos by blood and the color of their skins are a base and treacherous race, unfit for free institutions and incapable of self-government? What destiny can Providence possibly contemplate for such a people except the denial of popular rights and the perpetuation of foreign rule? For downright disloyalty the Filipinos deserve to rank with the voters of Oklahoma, who after being offered the blessings of Statehood delight in being counted a Democratic stronghold."

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OUTLAWING WHISKY IN THE SOUTH

THE prohibition victory in Georgia, which we were misled into announcing a little prematurely by erroneous reports in the Northern papers, will be followed by similar action in other Southern States if the hopes and fears of whisky's foes and friends are correct. One of its most bitter foes, *The Union Signal* (Chicago), organ of the W. C. T. U., says "it is generally conceded that Mississippi will soon follow the example of Georgia," notes that a prohibition bill is before the Alabama legislature, declares that "Texas is ripe for State prohibition," and adds that "it seems certain that, one by one, the Southern States will speedily swing into the prohibition column." On the other side President Taylor, of the National Wholesale Liquor-Dealers' Association of America, made this confirmatory declaration in his report to the annual convention at Atlantic City last June:

"During the past twelve months the Prohibitionists have made grave inroads on our business. Especially is this true in the South, and unless we work with more energy and determination to stop this tidal wave every State in the South will be closed to us."

Striking evidence of the South's attitude toward the liquor traffic appears in the report of the laws passed by the Texas legislature at its recent session, a copy of which is courteously sent us by Mr. L. T. Dashiell, the Secretary of State. A large amount of legislation restricting the liquor traffic in Texas appears in this volume, not the least notable being a law to prevent express companies bringing packages of liquor into no-license districts. This is effected by a law (as its title reads) "imposing occupation tax on persons, firms, or corporations handling liquors C. O. D." The "occupation tax" is fixt at $5,000 a year, and the county or town concerned is empowered to add a tax of $2,500 more. Another law makes it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicating liquor on any passenger train in Texas; and a third imposes an "occupation tax" of $2,000 a year on "all retail dealers in non-intoxicating malt liquor" in no-license districts, and provides for an additional $1,000 tax by the local authorities. The fact that the first of ese laws passed the House by a vote of 104 to 3 and the Senate by a vote of 29 to 0 throws light on the general attitude of the legislature.

The New York *World* sketches the present prohibition situation in the following informing paragraphs:

"The passing of a prohibition law in Georgia adds a Southern State to the stronghold of the 'drys' in the Far West, Kansas; in the extreme East, Maine; in the extreme North, North Dakota, and in the heart of the Union, Tennessee.

"At the beginning of the year the number of people living under statutory prohibition in Maine, North Dakota, and Kansas was only 2,500,000. By the end of the year Tennessee and Georgia will nearly have trebled the number.

"Georgia is the largest State that ever passed a prohibitory law, if we except New York's abortive attempt many years ago. Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Iowa have all tried and abandoned prohibition, yet the number living under it will soon be larger than ever before. Adding those in the Territories under Congressional prohibition, the total number will be about 8,000,000.

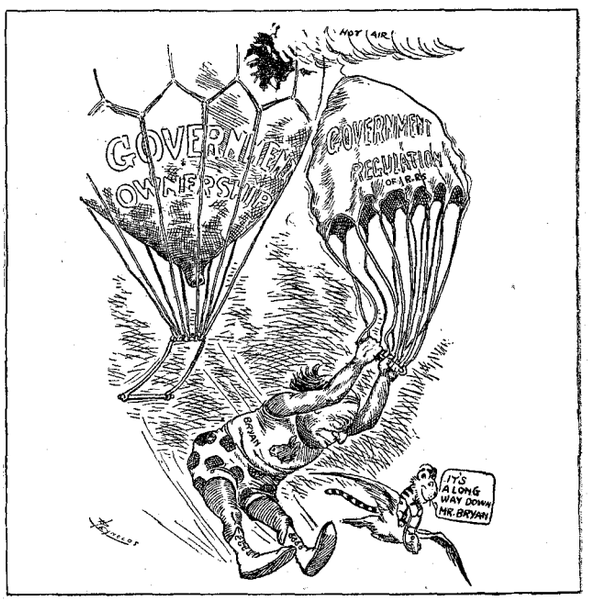
"One-third of the remaining citizens live in 'dry' communities under the operation of local-option laws, or in the South in counties where higher-license fees are practically prohibitive.

"Figures show the United States to be one of the most temperate nations. Nearly half its people live in communities where getting a drink means breaking the law or defying public sentiment."

The reason for the wave of prohibition sentiment in the South, as we have noticed before, is the desire to keep intoxicants away from the negroes and the lower class of whites, who are incited to crime and vice by strong drink. The Springfield *Republican* treats the case thus:

"The relation between the saloon and negro crime in the South is so close that the most superficial observer must notice it. There is a like relation between white criminality and the saloon, but the Southern prohibitionists are not obliged to dwell so much on that point. Their cause acquires strength among the white population because the degrading influence of the low negro-dive upon colored youth is advertised incessantly in every Southern town and city. The negro slums in cities like New Orleans, with their innumerable 'pool-rooms' and bars, are among the vilest spots in America. They are centers of drunkenness, gambling, and vice, and they contribute a steady stream of criminals to the police courts. On the levee in Vicksburg are negro saloons where scores of idle negroes spend their time, and it is to such places that employers of labor often have to go to drum up men for their service. The saloon and gambling-joint turn out quantities of new negro criminals every year up and down the Mississippi Valley and throughout the interior. These resorts did not flourish in the days of slavery, but since the whites abandoned the negro largely to his own self-civilizing efforts and left him to revel in the full indulgence of his baser propensities, all the while drawing away from him socially, there has been a natural development of the machinery

MR. BRYAN'S EXPLANATIONS HAVE PROVED UNSATISFACTORY.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



HE'S COMING BACK.
—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Ledger*.

MR. BRYAN'S PREDICAMENT.

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of negro vice and crime. No race, moreover, has the social instinct more acutely sensitized than the negro. He loves companionship and social pleasures. It is not too much to say that, in the rigid conditions of the race's social isolation, the saloon has been all the more sought because of its company and diversions.

"A well-enforced prohibitory law should destroy many of these degrading dens of iniquity and thus tend to minimize the menacing problem of criminality. It is not at all clear, however, that prohibition as an agency to ameliorate the conditions of the race question will ever prove sufficient. The intention may be to have the police especially severe in closing up negro bars; possibly the same severity, in the cities at least, will not be shown toward the bars patronized by white men. But, however that may work out, the struggle against negro criminality must embrace something beside a 'thou shalt not.' It must be positive as well as negative. It must not only close the doors of darkness, but open wide the doors of light."

GOVERNOR GLENN'S "VICTORY"

"THE railroads yielded to my ultimatum. . . . The effect of the victory is a triumph for States' rights, and in the future a Federal court, at the instance of a railroad line, will be slow to enjoin a sovereign State from enforcing its laws." Thus Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, describes his compromise agreement with the Southern Railway by which the State gives up the prosecution of most of its suits against the road in return for the promise that after August 8 the road will observe the State's new rate law, pending the determination of its constitutionality in the United States Supreme Court. The press, however, are by no means willing to accept this 'victory' at the Governor's valuation. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, for instance, remarks that "so far as it is a victory for law and order, for moderation and reason, no credit is due to Governor Glenn. The railway company simply decided that it was better to submit to injustice than to give opportunity to the State authorities who had the power—and who threatened to use it—not only to destroy the railroad, but to disturb the peace of the community." So, it concludes, "Governor Glenn, instead of maintaining his position of defiance, has simply been relieved from it by the judicious action of the railway company." Again, to quote the New York *Evening Mail:*

PRESIDENT W. W. FINLEY, OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

His compromise with the State of North Carolina he characterizes as an "act of expediency," maintaining still that the law is on his side.

"North Carolina will score a 'victory' when the Supreme Court says its law is constitution—the sort of victory possible to any party who appears against another party before a tribunal with authority and rights superior to its own. It has not, however, made any 'step forward for States' rights,' for it has not vindicated the equality of its State courts with the United States Circuit Court.

"The other party in the contention has simply consented not to avail itself of the protection of the lower Federal court, for reasons thus suggested by the president of the railroad: 'We must continue to live in North Carolina.' That is a decision personal to the Southern Railway. We shall not yet accept the statement that it was recommended by the National Administration, or the claim that the latter was moved by bluster to advise it."

And the New York *Globe* goes even farther, to declare that "the Governor's victory is in part a retreat, a defeat maybe," and continues:

"For he had cited provisions of the State constitution which, as he averred, demanded that he should push the indictments under the rate law. But now by articles 6 and 7 of the treaty the following provisions are made:

"6. All indictments and prosecutions now pending to be dismissed and no other indictments or prosecutions to be instituted for any alleged violation of the law up to the time the new 2¼-cent rate is put into effect under this arrangement, as far as the Governor can control the same.

"7. The Governor to advise all people against bringing any penalty suits pending final determination of the questions involved, and to ask the people as a whole to acquiesce in this arrangement.

"A governor who had so strongly asserted his obligation to see that the laws were duly enforced now agreeing to dismiss what he had asserted was due enforcement; agreeing to inhibit such enforcement in the future so far as he 'can control the same'; and, most remarkable of all, agreeing to advise all other sovereign citizens of the State against enforcement of the law—such a governor stands in a position unique and wonderful."

At the same time, even by some of those papers which thus question the extent of the Governor's victory, it is conceded that the present situation in the State is a much more comfortable one for all parties than that existing when State and Federal courts were in mutual defiance. "Some such arrangement as is now made might have been made at the start," suggests the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "if the right disposition had been shown on both sides." *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), conceding to both sides a certain amount of right, observes that "at the same time the situation seems to illustrate the inherent evil of doing a right thing in the wrong way and to indicate the wisdom of old, that while all things may be lawful, all things may not be advisable." But the Philadelphia *Inquirer* finds the result "one which is most fortunate for the whole country," and continues thus:

"It gives a breathing spell while the courts pursue their regular course, and during this time it seems likely that the question will settle itself regardless of the final judicial decision. A Federal judge in Missouri has given a similar rate law a three months' experimental trial. In North Carolina the trial will be longer than that, probably more than six months. If in that period, as seems likely, the new rates justify themselves, there will be no reduction, no matter what the Supreme Court decides on the abstract question involved. It seems likely to be a case in which both sides will win, and that is the happiest ending to any controversy."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks that "larger interests are depending on this North-Carolina suit than those which are immediately involved." It concludes:

"When the case reaches the Supreme Court a ruling will probably be made which will deal with bigger lines than the Southern Railway, and which will concern itself with larger personages than Governor Glenn, and with more populous and more important commonwealths than North Carolina. Issues resembling this Southern-Railway case are shaping themselves in many States. When the present case goes to the Supreme Court it will probably be shaped so that a decision will be reached which will settle many controversies between roads and State governments. A settlement will also be reached on the question of conflict of authority between the National Government and the States on issues which are left in doubt by the constitution-framers, and which now have to be decided by the best light that the Supreme Court can throw on the matter. These are days in which the States seem to be aroused to the necessity of asserting themselves in many directions in which they have been quiescent recently. These also are days in which the National Government is concerning itself with activities which have not been touched by it heretofore. Conflicts of authority are inevitable between the Federal régime and the States, and this is a good time to have a ruling by the highest tribunal on these issues."

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AMERICA UNRIPE FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

THAT a committee of twenty experts chosen by the National Civic Federation should be able to make an exhaustive investigation of municipal ownership in the United States and Great Britain without coming to any definite recommendation for or against it seems to some a lame and impotent conclusion. "The wonderful conclusions of these wonderful concluders do not seem to get us any forrader," remarks an editorial writer of the New York *Evening Sun*. To others, however, the very inability of the committee to make a sweeping recommendation is proof of their sincerity. "If they had brought out any kind of panacea with a great flourish," says the New York *Evening Post*, "sober people would have distrusted them," while as it is, their very caution and disagreements "prove the serious and painstaking nature of their inquiry."

The make-up of the committee ranged from M. E. Ingalls, railroad magnate, to D. J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, with editors, college professors, lighting experts, and others between. Yet they all were able to agree upon the report, save two who made some modifications, and one who wrote a separate report of his own. The most important point in the main report is the opinion that municipalities should operate whatever affects the health of their people, but should not go into municipal trading, where revenue, and not health, is the main object. To quote from the report:

"We are of the opinion that a public utility which concerns the health of the citizens should not be left to individuals, where the temptation of profit might produce disastrous results, and therefore it is our judgment that undertakings in which the sanitary motive largely enters should be operated by the public.

"We have come to the conclusion that municipal ownership of public utilities should not be extended to revenue-producing industries which do not involve the public health, the public safety, public transportation, or the permanent occupation of public streets or grounds, and that municipal operation should not be undertaken solely for profit.

"We are also of the opinion that all future grants to private companies for the construction and operation of public utilities should be terminable after a certain fixt period, and that meanwhile cities should have the right to purchase the property for operation, lease, or sale, paying its fair value."

America's unripeness for municipal ownership, as compared with Great Britain, is treated in these paragraphs:

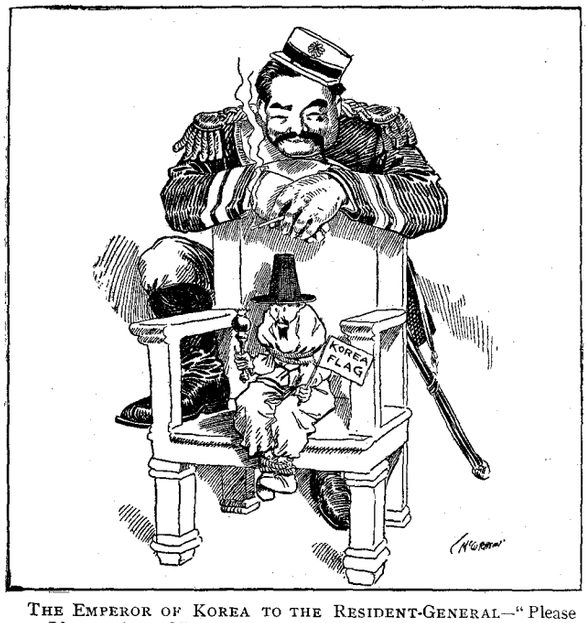
"We wish to bring to your consideration the danger here in the United States of turning over these public utilities to the present government of some of our cities. Some, we know, are well governed and the situation on the whole seems to be improving, but they are not up to the government of British cities. We found in England and Scotland a high type of municipal government, which is the result of many years of struggle and improvement. Business men seem to take a pride in serving as city councilors or aldermen, and the government of such cities as Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and others includes many of the best citizens of the city. These conditions are distinctly favorable to municipal operation.

"In the United States, as is well known, there are many cities not in such a favorable condition. It is charged that the political activity of public-service corporations has in many instances been responsible for the unwillingness or inability of American cities to secure a higher type of public service. This charge we believe to be true. However, there seems to be an idea with many people that the mere taking by the city of all its public utilities for municipal operation will at once result in ideal municipal government through the very necessity of putting honest and competent citizens in charge. While an increase in the number and importance of municipal functions may have a tendency to induce men of a higher type to become public officials, we do not believe that this of itself will accomplish municipal reform. We are unable to recommend municipal ownership as a political panacea.

"In many cases in the United States the people have heedlessly given away their rights and reserved no sufficient power of control or regulaton, and we believe that corruption of public servants has sprung, in large measure, from this condition of things. With the regulations that we have advised, with the publication of accounts and records and systematic control, the danger of the corruption of public officials is very much reduced."

The committee's division of utilities into two classes, one of which should fall inside municipal ownership and the other outside, is supported by the following argument of the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"There is one important factor lacking in any city government for the direction of any kind of business which is not an essential part of the administration of affairs strictly governmental, and that is the incentive of self-interest in those charged with the labor and responsibility of management. Certain functions, as the construction and care of streets, parks, and public places, police, fire,



THE EMPEROR OF KOREA TO THE RESIDENT-GENERAL—"Please may I have a cigaret?"

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

THERE AIN'T GOING TO BE NO KOREA.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

BENEVOLENCE OF JAPAN'S ASSIMILATION OF KOREA.

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and public-health protection, and provision for general education, must be exercised by organized government. It is not easy to get them performed efficiently, economically, and honestly, but they are things into which private self-interest and profit can not practically enter. The production and distribution of gas and electricity for light, heat, or power, and the organization and direction of facilities for travel, are business matters involving investment, capital expenditures, financial control and direction, and questions of profit and loss, and no motive has yet been found to take the place of that of individual self-interest, sufficiently strong to induce the expert knowledge and training, the energetic effort and constant attention and detail, and the watchful care over expenses and receipts necessary to secure successful results. This incentive of personal success and private gain needs to be under such control that public rights and interests shall be duly secured, but it can not be dispensed with without a loss of vigor and vigilance. There is need of an effective regulator, but the motive power can not be spared."

Another plan is presented by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which says:

"What we are beginning to call the 'Mexican' method of control of public-service corporations is not touched on in this report. That method is the control by acquirement of a large, if not controlling, interest in the stock. There is no reason for calling it a 'Mexican' method, for it has long been in use in Europe. The Suez Canal Company is one example. German ownership in coal companies is another. The old United States bank is still another. This method has the advantage of effective public control while retaining the stimulus of private interest. The private stockholders can be relied on to prevent political abuses, and the public ownership assures the necessary publicity."

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE HAYWOOD TRIAL

"IT is the most tremendous victory ever won by the working class of America," declares the Chicago *Socialist* of the Haywood acquittal. "Capitalism staked everything upon this attempt to murder a man because he stood for Labor, and Capitalism lost," it adds. All of which shows, to the satisfaction of this

WHAT THE JURY DID.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

paper, that "the day when a man can be hung in this country because he is fighting for Labor, is gone forever." The further comments of *The Socialist* tell vividly the odds against which the defense has been fighting and praise all who have stood by the prisoner, while denouncing vigorously the "profit hungry, blood-thirsty mob that shrieked for the death of those who sought to stay the greed of exploitation." A part of this comment we quote:

"Not one of the great papers that are owned and controlled by the capitalist class dared to tell the truth about the battle. Not one of those who claim to sit in high and moral places in present society dared to stand for the principles of truth and justice that they profess. . . . . .

"There were times when some of us would have been thankful for help from any source that might have promised the lives of those we loved. But no help came. It was better so. It would have taken years to have shown the rotten blackness of capitalism as this trial has shown it.

"That jury that freed Haywood CONVICTED CAPITALISM.

"IT SET THE STAMP OF LIAR UPON THE PAGES OF EVERY CAPITALIST PAPER IN AMERICA. It put the stamp of attempted murderer upon the brow of the President of the United States, who manipulated the machinery of justice that he might shelter a land thief while that thief was hunting a workingman to his death."

Credit for the success of the defense is divided among the attorneys who "dared to tell a jury the simple truth of the class struggle," the trade-unions which "helped to set in motion that tidal wave of working-class resentment which made the conviction of innocent men impossible," the hundreds of Moyer-Haywood conferences, and the Socialists. Of the influence of these latter it says:

"Fundamentally this victory is due to the efforts of the Socialist press and the Socialist party organization that set in motion the machinery which aroused the working class of the United States to action. It was this press that poured such a light of publicity upon that court-room that it was impossible to carry out the murderous plot that had been planned. It was the Socialist organization that formed the nucleus of the great movement of protest that roused the whole country to action, that poured in the funds to keep the legal batteries in action, and that demonstrated to the capitalist class that the blood of these men could be purchased only by the surrender of the whole system of exploitation."

In decided contrast with these various sentiments exprest by the Socialist paper we find these remarks of *The Wall Street Journal* (New York):

"As a matter of fact, there has never been a fairer trial. Never has there been a case in which has been illustrated more signally the safeguards which the law and the public opinion of the land throw around the individual citizen. The accused was handled fairly by sheriff, judge, attorneys, and jury. He was courteously treated in jail. The judge was eminently considerate of his rights in the conduct of the case. The plea of Senator Borah, who made the principal address for the prosecution, was so conspicuously temperate in language, in argument, and in spirit that it drew from the defense a tribute of respect. The jury, without regard to what might have been their private feelings as to the probabilities of guilt, gave the benefit of every doubt to the accused, and, considering that the charge had not been clearly proved, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

"Every charge made by the Socialists against the integrity of judicial procedure has been absolutely disproven by the conduct of this case. Law and order have triumphed. An object-lesson has been given of the value of submitting all our disputes to the orderly procedure of law and courts. After this verdict no labor agitator can stand up and say that there is no law in this country for the laboring class because the courts have been packed in the interest of capital."

Other papers have much to say about the impartiality with which the trial was conducted and the general satisfaction of the public with the conclusions of the jury. After disposing of these matters the editorial writers take up such questions as the prospect of the acquitted man receiving the Presidential nomination from the Socialists, the chances of Moyer and Pettibone for acquittal if brought to trial, the weight of Orchard's testimony, and the lessons which both the Western Federation and the mine-owners can draw from the trial.

"It is to be hoped," remarks the Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring

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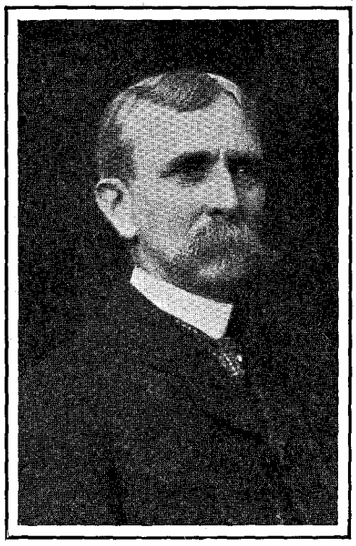
to the rumors of Haywood's Presidential aspirations, "that the labor-unionists in the East will refuse to be led into the black morass of demagogy and anarchy, and that they will demonstrate, by the absence of hysteria about Haywood, that they are sane as well as patriotic Americans." And *The Press* of the same city says:

"There is no rightful affiliation between Eastern organized labor and the Western Federation of Miners. Their spirit and plans and methods are altogether different. We do not stop now to discuss whether the labor element of the Far West has had provocation for its violence. But it is to the credit of the labor element of the East that the broadest distinction has existed and been recognized between the two, and that distinction should be more carefully preserved now than ever."

Of the value of Orchard's testimony we read in the St. Louis *Republic*:

"The State's case was prejudiced and discredited all through by this man's extraordinary narrative. In it was seen an unfair and reprehensible attempt to draw out possibly valid testimony by rehearsing to the jury and to the prisoner at bar a lurid and highly imaginative story of depravity, violence, and crime.

"There was not fair play in this method, and it reacted in sympathy for the accused. When part of Orchard's story was proven to be false the whole of it was disbelieved."



MR. R. S. WADDELL,

President of the Buckeye Powder Company of Peoria, Ill. His insistent demand upon the Attorney-General for the prosecution of the Powder Trust is said to have influenced the bringing of suit at this time.

To which the New York *World* adds:

"Dynamite and the Doxology, bludgeons and Beatitudes, guns and the Gospel, do not go together. Murderers may repent and there will be few who will trouble themselves about the genuineness of their conversion, but there is a natural and probably a commendable indisposition on the part of the average man to base any important action upon so uncertain a foundation."

The Chicago *Post* calls attention to the light which has been shed on the operations of the mine-owners in Colorado and Montana. "It has become apparent," it says, "that the miners' organization was contending against a political and economic and social tyranny shockingly corrupt, vicious, and subversive of law and justice." It continues:

"That fact, too, has sunk deep into the consciousness of the American people, and has done much toward bringing them to the point of leniency toward the weaker party.

"Thus the larger result of the Haywood trial is that Americans are now, as never before, aware of the anarchy which has called itself government in Colorado, and now as never before are they able to fix the measure of blame and turn justly upon the Colorado community the full weight of its overwhelming condemnation.

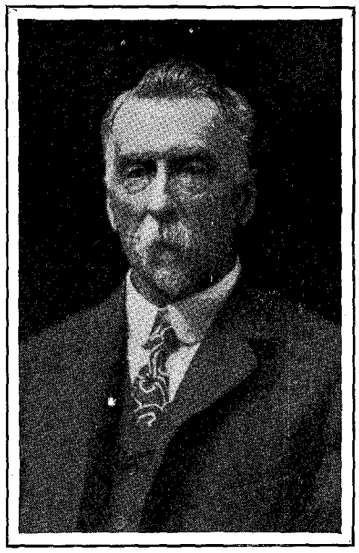
"What Colorado and Montana and other similar communities need is an influx of population concerned neither as mine-owners nor mine employees; a population of plain Americans, like the members of the Haywood jury; a population which will keep the law and see that it is kept in the spirit of American democracy and of a citizenship concerned with justice, honorable liberty, and broad fraternity."

Balancing the rights and wrongs of both sides, the Brooklyn *Times* concludes:

"It may be admitted that in the long strife between the mine-owners and the miners in Nevada and Idaho there were many excesses committed on both sides which can not be defended, and that the rigors of the 'Bull Pen' were as little justifiable as the destruction of the property of the mine-owners. But one wrong does not justify another and a greater, and the Miners' Federation, in any future conflict, should be careful to refrain from lawless acts that tend to the discredit of the labor-union cause all over the world, and especially from the employment of unscrupulous tools of the Orchard sort."

THE POWDER TRUST BEFORE THE COURTS

"THE first Bonaparte was not more greedy to absorb territory than is our Bonaparte to enlarge the receivership domains." Thus the New York *Globe* greets the beginning of the suit by the Attorney-General to determine if the so-called Powder Trust be really a trust at all. The receivership proposal which was first embodied in the action against the Tobacco Trust is offered in the petition in this case also, as an alternative to the more usual "enjoining and restraining." A statement issued by Attorney-General Bonaparte contains this description of the projected suit:



SENATOR HENRY A. DU PONT.

When he was elected to the Senate from Delaware he announced his retirement from the powder companies of which he was the head. The Attorney-General, however, has made him a defendant in the present suit.

"In its prayer for relief the Government asks, among other things, that the Eastern Dynamite Company, the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, of Delaware, and the Laflin & Rand Powder Company, the three gigantic operating companies, be enjoined and restrained from operating and engaging in interstate commerce in the United States, or, if the court is of the opinion that the public in this will be better subserved thereby, that receivers be appointed to take posession of all the property, assets, business, and affairs of each and all of these three gigantic operating companies, with full power to administer the same and to take such course in regard thereto as will bring about conditions in such trade and commerce as shall be in harmony with law."

In addition to the defendants named above, suit is brought against a number of smaller corporations alleged to be joined in the trust agreement, and against seventeen individuals, among whom is Senator Henry A. Du Pont, of Delaware. Of his connection with the trust the New York *Herald* reports:

"When Mr. Du Pont entered the Senate it was announced he had severed his active connection with the Powder Trust, but the Government's petition points out that he was president of the great combination until January 1, 1906, and since that time has been a heavy stockholder and a dominant force in the direction of its business and policy. This is the first time in recent years a United States Senator has faced prosecution under the Sherman antitrust law. Senate history is dark with prosecutions and even convictions for other offenses, but not for violation of the statute which bears the name of a member of the Senate."

Editorial comments on the receivership idea merely repeat those quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 20, when the Tobacco Trust was receiving its first lessons in the scheme.

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STANDARD OIL'S $29,000,000 FINE

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER was playing golf, the newspapers tell us, when the messenger boy came riding across the green and handed him the yellow envelop containing the news that Standard Oil had been fined $29,240,000 by Judge Landis, in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago, for rebating. "Well, gentlemen, shall we proceed?" he remarked, and, after telling an inquisitive guest the amount of the fine, he proceeded to make the nine-hole course in 53, the lowest score he had ever made. Similarly, some critics of Mr. Rockefeller believe that his company will not be deterred by this tremendous fine from "proceeding" with their present methods, and, indeed, may be spurred on by it to attempt new records. Thus the New York *Press* remarks that "Standard Oil will go on robbing the public just the same," the amount of the fine "will be added to the price of oil," the dividends will continue along their lofty levels, "Rogers will not have to sell his yacht, John D., Jr., can go on recklessly spending advice to young men at his Bible class," and "business at No. 26 Broadway will run as serenely as before." The only way to smash the trust, declares *The Press*, is to attack it as a conspiracy in restraint of trade, "indict the Rockefellers and their partners," hale them before a jury, and send them to jail. So, too, thinks the New York *American* and not a few other papers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, however, instead of looking for heavier punishments, rather expects the present one to be mitigated, by the higher courts, because the size of the fine "discloses an enthusiasm for punishment on the part of the judge which a conservative court will be disposed to regard very critically."

The temper of the judge may perhaps best be estimated from his own words. In his decision imposing the fine he said, in part:

"It is the defendant's position that its offense was wholly technical; that nobody has been injured because there was no other shipper of oil, and that, therefore, the punishment, if any, should be a modest fine. It is novel indeed for a convicted defendant to urge the complete triumph of a dishonest course as a reason why such a course should go unpunished. Of course, there was no other shipper of oil, nor could there be, so long as by a secret arrangement the property of the Standard Oil Company was hauled by railway common carriers for one-third of what anybody else would have to pay.

"In addition to this is the question of common honesty among men, which ought not to be altogether ignored in business even in this day. The conception and execution of such a commercial policy necessarily involve the contamination of subordinate officers or employees, even looking to the time when testimony will be required for the protection of the revenues of the offender from the exactions of the law for its violation.

"The men who thus deliberately violate the law wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail."

A reply to Judge Landis is given out by President James A. Moffett, of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. President Moffet claims that the 6-cent rate paid by the oil company "was the rate issued to the Standard by the Alton as the lawful rate, and the Standard was justified in believing from its own investigation and from the information received from the railroad company that 6 cents was the lawful rate."

The 18-cent rate held by the court to be the lawful rate "was a 'class' and not a 'commodity' rate," adds Mr. Moffett, and official testimony showed that "it was never applied and never intended to apply to oil." The Standard had been shipping one-third of its oil by the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, whose legal and published rate was 6 cents, and Mr. Moffett points out, therefore, that "the company had no possible motive in shipping over the Alton, and thereby violating the law, when it might just as readily and conveniently have shipped all of its oil over the Eastern Illinois and not have violated any law." Such facts as these, he declares, "not only demonstrate innocence, but inherently forbid the idea of guilt."

But the Oil Trust will suffer more severely, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, from the report of the Commissioner of Corporations than from the fine of Judge Landis. "If the fine is large among fines," says the Philadelphia paper, "it is not large measured by the profits which the Standard Oil has reached from railroad rebates." Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner, compares the prices of crude oil with the prices of refined oil and its by-products for a series of years, to find whether the margin between the raw and completed products has been reduced by the improved methods and better organization of the trust. Instead of a reduction, he finds an increase in this margin, from 6.6 cents per gallon for 1898 and 1899 to 7.7 for 1900 to 1902, and 8.4 cents for 1903 to 1905. Here are some of the striking passages in the report:

"The Standard has repeatedly claimed that it has reduced the price of oil, that it has been a benefit to the consumer, and that only a great combination like the Standard could have furnished oil at the prices that have prevailed. Each one of these claims is disproved.

"The Standard has consistently used its power to raise the price of oil during the last ten years, not only absolutely, but also relatively to the cost of crude oil.

"The statistical basis for this conclusion is founded upon a vast number of prices directly collected by the bureau from thousands of retail dealers throughout the country, as well as from various other sources. . . . . .

"Naturally an increase has also taken place in the profits of the Standard by reason of this price policy. The increase in annual pofits from 1896 to 1904 was over $27,000,000. . . . . .

"The dividends, however, were much less than the total earnings. Exact information as to these earnings is available only for the years 1882 to 1896 and for the years 1903 to 1905 inclusive, an aggregate for these years of about $714,000,000; but from these figures the earnings for the other six years may be estimated with some degree of correctness, and it is substantially certain that the entire net earnings of the Standard from 1882 to 1906 were at least $790,000,000, and possibly much more.

"These enormous profits have been based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not more than $75,000,000. . . . . .

"The proof is clear that the enormous profits of the Standard Oil Company are due not merely to superior efficiency, but also to monopoly power. The Standard Oil Company gives the public none of the benefit of its superior efficiency, but, on the contrary, charges prices higher than those which would exist in the absence of such a combination."

The New York *Times*, however, thinks the Smith report unjust. "It can not be doubted," it asserts, "that if Mr. Rockefeller and the men about him had never been born, and if no other men of equal capacity had organized and built up the great Standard Oil business, and had 'normal competition' always existed in the industry through the strife one with another of many companies with a few millions of capital, the price paid by consumers in this country for illuminating oil would now be much higher than the actual quoted prices."

The New York *Commercial*, reputed to be the organ of Standard Oil, pays its respects to Judge Landis thus:

"That something besides a high sense of the justice and dignity of the laws, and a keen appreciation of outrage upon public rights, urged the court to its decidedly flamboyant declaration on the lawbreaking represented by the defendant company, is only too plain, and makes one ask why the court is making so open a bid for the plaudits of the masses in thus scathing so popular an object of public abuse?

"Now that the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, the giver of these illegal rebates, is ordered brought before the grand jury, it remains to be seen whether or not the court will continue its high standard of causticity in its case. The Chicago & Alton Railroad has some Indiana stockholders, it is believed, who will not enthuse over any overdoing of the judicial berating and who possess a certain influence as men of standing in their communities and will, to that extent, demand fairness in remarks from the bench."

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FOREIGN COMMENT

SPREAD OF SEDITION IN INDIA

THE press of England is unquestionably excited over the condition of native opinion in India, which has been noted from time to time in these pages, and which is absolutely threatening the stability of England's Empire in the East. It is admitted that the somewhat theatrical title of Empress or Emperor which Disraeli added to the Crown of England is being seriously questioned. A spirit of alarm is reflected in all the great London dailies, and the Simla correspondent of *The Times* quotes, as the motto of a somewhat foreboding letter, the words of Bacon:

"Libels and licentious discourses against the State, when they are frequent and open; and in like sort, false news, often running up and down, to the disadvantage of the State, and hastily embraced, are amongst the signs of troubles. . . . Also, when discourse and quarrels and factions are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign the reverence of Government is lost."

Certainly "libels and licentious discourses against the State" are now sufficiently "frequent and open" in India. The circulation of the literature of revolt against King Edward's Government is rapidly spreading. In the native paper *India* (Gujanwala) an open letter to Sepoys is published, in which, according to the Simla correspondent of *The Times*, the Hindu writer declares that in only fifty years the English have proved their cleverness, sinking natives to such a depth of ignorance that they have become incapable of distinguishing between good and evil or between honor and disgrace, and are, like beasts, content to live their present degraded life. The correspondent goes on to outline the Hindu writer's ideas as follows:

"He is not concerned with the oppression practised on them by the English; what he mourns is the fact that they should not feel their ruin and degradation. Do they know, he asks, that the English will not allow them to receive a useful and liberal education, but have been instilling the lesson of slavery into their minds, and have eased them of their substance by slow degrees; and that they have gradually been reduced to such a condition that they become slaves of the English for Rs. 5 a month and sell their lives for Rs. 9 a month by adopting the profession of arms? Nevertheless, they show no signs of life, and are becoming more and more loyal to the English from day to day, not realizing the sort of treatment meted out to them."

Speaking of the "union of hatred" against the British which this propaganda is striving to rouse up, this correspondent remarks:

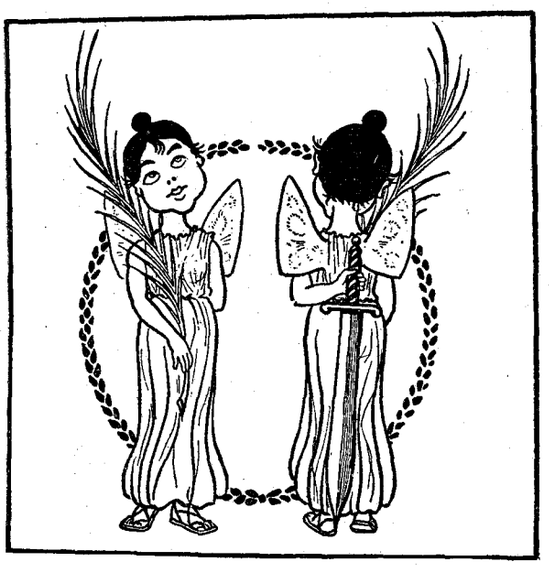
"Hindus, Sikhs, and Mohammedans are exhorted to cease to be rivals, and make up their differences, as the only way to throw off their chains of slavery.

"Evidence there is in abundance of the existence of various 'causes and motives of sedition.' Moreover, in every bar library in the Indian Empire there exists a ready-made and extraordinarily efficient sedition agency—an agency with an ever-increasing executive and unrivaled facilities for the propagation of propaganda."

Speaking of the terrible condition of things in India the editorial writer of the London *Times* drops all reserve and appeals to Mr. Morley to put a stop to the circulation of speeches, pamphlets, and press utterances which are inflaming the minds of the people in Bengal and the Punjab against the imperial domination of Edward VII. This journal says of these public utterances, placards, and pamphlets:

"No doubt can be entertained as to their character, their intention, and their probable effects. They are palpably seditious; they proclaim that the volunteers and the drill schools will not be discontinued, and they incite the people to rely upon their physical strength. It is purely a question of expediency what steps should be taken to deal with them. That they deserve punishment is clear upon the face of them. Mr. Morley, we are confident, will not flinch from prosecuting their author, should such a prosecution seem on the whole to be desirable."

ESPERANTO AND THE DOOM OF MILITARISM—The "fuss and feathers" of militarism are doomed, "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" are to be things of the past, says A. H. Weller in that advanced and liberal journal, *The Westminster Review* (London). This writer deplores alike the terrible insubordination prevalent, as we read, in the French Army, the pompous and absurd officialism which papers like *Simplicissimus* (Munich) represent as so prevalent in the German Army, and the conscription with which a British war minister is threatening his country. A common language, he declares, is all that is required to bring about a common understanding among the nations and put an end



THE PEACE ANGEL OF EUROPE.
Front and back view
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE NORTH AMERICAN MAY HAVE A BOWIE, BUT THE JAP HAS HIS JIU-JITSU.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

PEACE PRETENSIONS CARICATURED.

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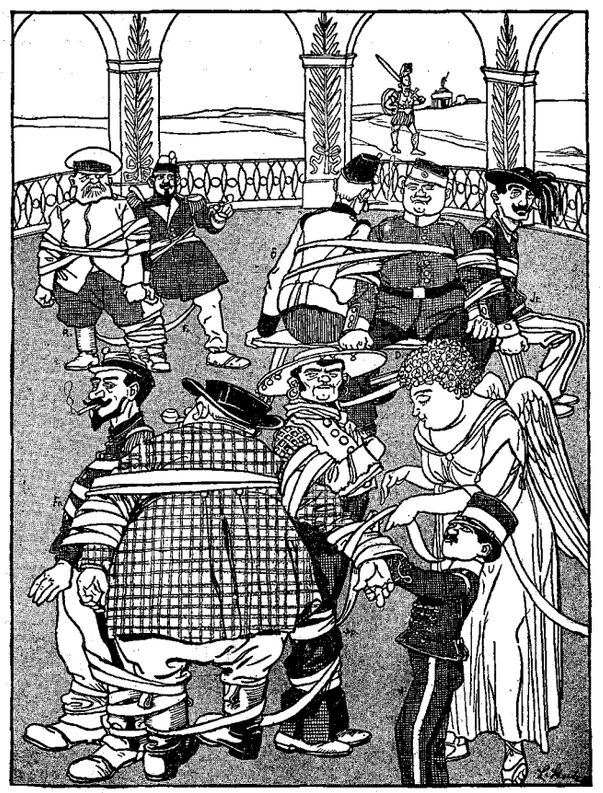
to war's barbarisms and barbarities. His amazing optimism puts to shame the Baxter who published polyglot editions of the Bible under the motto "Many are the tongues of earth; there is but one in heaven." Mr. Weller thinks that one tongue on earth is likely to introduce universal peace. He writes as follows:

"As the workers of the world become better educated and more thoughtful, and are able to appreciate the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, militarism will die a natural death. It is believed by some people that a man proves his love for his own country by his hatred of some one's else country, but this is as false as many other popular ideas. The true patriot is he whose love of mankind is not measured by geographical boundaries, but who, because he desires the welfare of his own countrymen, also desires the welfare of the men of other countries. One of the most hopeful movements of to-day is the wide-spread study of the new international language called Esperanto. By its means we shall soon be able to exchange ideas with men of other nations, and we shall perhaps be surprized to find how much like ourselves these foreigners are. It is the inability to understand each other that is responsible for much of the mutual suspicion and distrust that exist between different races, but with the aid of this new auxiliary language the probability of war will be greatly lessened, and international good-will will be enormously strengthened."

CURING LABOR ILLS WITH LAND

IT sometimes happens that while men are walking the streets of the cities looking for work, there are broad acres lying idle within a few hours' ride by rail where they could support themselves in comfort. There are districts in America where the rural population is growing smaller year by year, and in England the Campbell-Bannerman Government is seeking a remedy for popular discontent, in what they call a "back-to-the-land" movement, which will secure small holdings to those who can make their living as agricultural laborers. The cry is raised by the Labor party that rabbit-warrens, deer-parks, and game-preserves are absorbing property which should rightfully belong to the minor yeoman and the peasant. The Liberal Government profess a desire to divide up accessible large properties into what they style "small holdings" where men by industry and independence may realize the dignified ideal so constantly set before them by John Burns and his followers. The fact of it is, says the Earl of Cardigan, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London), that labor is superabundant in the country, that machinery has supplanted many departments of hand labor, and that agriculture is just as profitable to the farmer and the laborer as it has ever been. The transformation of the rustic laborer into a landowner would not add to his comfort or prosperity, but would merely aggravate the precariousness of his lot. The Earl deprecates any state interference with circumstances which have resulted in rural depopulation, and declares:

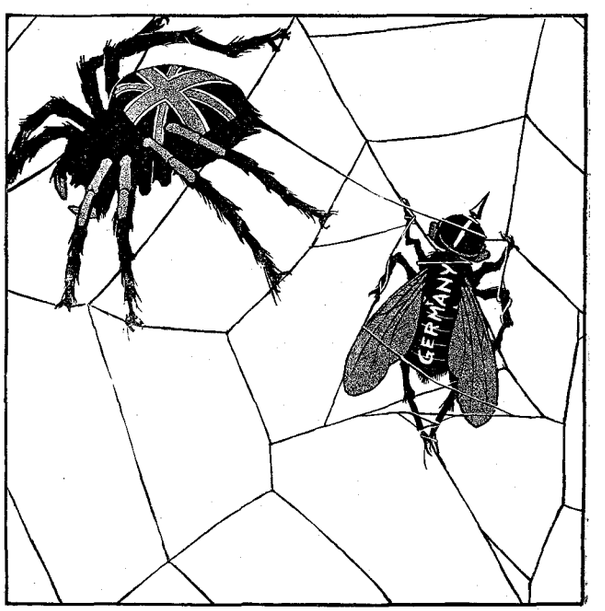
"The great increase in labor-saving machines and the small number of hands now required to work even the largest of the big dairy farms, which now constitute the chief asset in agricultural values, have made such an enormous difference to the labor market that it is safe to say that we have not nearly yet reached the final point in the rural exodus, and that that point will not be reached until there is a good demand for the services of the laborers that remain. With all this, however, the prospects of the laborer have been steadily improving during the last twenty years. As has been pointed out, the average wage now being paid is, in view of all the circumstances of the case, a very good one, and the surroundings are infinitely more healthy than those in which the townsman is forced to exist. Wage-earning is really at the bottom of this problem of rural depopulation, and the other considerations which we have enumerated exist very largely merely in the imaginations of those who think that any excuse is good enough to conceal the real issue. Naturally, no one would be so foolish as to deny that man is a gregarious animal, and that if you wish him to occupy an isolated post you must be prepared to pay him a bit more for doing so; anybody who has tried the experiment knows perfectly well that even a household servant requires more inducements to remain in a country house than in a town one; with all this, however, the fact remains indisputable, that where good wages are paid and a permanent place offered, there is no difficulty in filling the situation."



ALLIANCES.

PEACE—"There—you are quiet now—and union makes strength."
ALL (with one voice)—"Yes, but I can't stir hand or foot—and if any one attacks me, where am I?"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



GERMANY IS PERFECTLY QUIET.

The Anglo-Franco-Spanish understanding has not caused Germany the slightest unrest.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES."

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He arrives at the conclusion that it is not worth any man's while to engage or purchase a "small holding" in the maintenance of which he would be putting all his eggs intoone basket. The risk of a small farm is so great that it might ruin a man without a good bank account, and drive a man who owned a reserve fund to invest in a safer and more solid speculation.

TURNING THE DOUMA OVER TO THE OCTOBRISTS

"EXEUNT the Cadets; enter the Octobrists," is the formula which sums up the speculations and reflections of the Russian politicians and newspapers concerning the effect of the new election law. It is charged by some and admitted by others that the Stolypine Ministry deliberately overthrew the Cadets, the party that controlled the first Douma, and planned for an all but secure predominance in the second, by the "gerrymander," and carefully prepared an Octobrist victory at the next election. One of the reactionary or "black hundred" organs, the *Zuamya* (St. Petersburg), which hates even the Octobrists, because they are constitutionalists and because their platform declares for equal rights to the Jews, says bluntly that Premier Stolypine, like his brother, the journalist, belongs to the Octobrist party and used his position and influence to "turn over" the next Douma to his political friends and fellow-partizans.

GOVERNOR GERARD, OF FINLAND.

His liberal administration of Finland has caused great discontent among the Russian reactionaries, and the *Novoye Vremya* has been so bitter in its attacks that he is suing the editor for libel.

It is explained that the great and middle-class landlords and the petty nobles are, as a rule, Octobrists, and that the Cadets have drawn most of their strength from the professional classes, the intellectuals, and the radical minority of the nobility. The new law has reduced the representation of these elements, as well as of the peasants, workmen, and foreign nationalities, and has greatly increased the representation of the landlords and nobles. A ready-made majority for the Octobrists is the foregone conclusion. On this theory, all are asking what the Octobrists will do in this new position, what use they will make of their power, and what capabilities they will reveal. And most of the answers are pessimistic and more or less unfavorable. Souvorin, the publisher of the *Novoye Vremya*, writes in substance as follows:

The Octobrists are wealthy; there are more rich men among them than among the Cadets; but rich men, as an Octobrist has told me candidly, make a poor party. As to the moral capital of the party, the two Doumas and the congresses of the party leave us in little doubt as to that. The leading Octobrist deputies hardly ever opened their mouths, and had no measures to offer, no bills or resolutions. It is likely that the advanced Octobrists will gravitate toward the Cadets. These are dissatisfied with the Government and openly blame it for the coup and the violation of the Fundamental Laws. Besides, we must not forget that the Russian is radical by nature and temperament, and that the attitude of opposition to the existing régime is characteristic of men in the highest ranks, even of former ministers and bureaucrats.

The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) advises an alliance between the Octobrists and the Cadets. The former need the latter's energy, ability, and knowledge, it says, and the Cadets should be glad to use their influence in the direction of constitutionalism and democracy with a party that needs guidance and inspiration. The *Riech* the leading Cadet organ, admits theoretically the possibility of a preelection arrangement of some kind with the Octobrists, solely for the purpose of giving each party a fair representation, but any alliance or cooperation in the Douma it declares to be out of the question. The Octobrists, it says, are not even moderate constitutionalists, for their leaders approved the drum-head courts, legalized lynching, and the other arbitrary acts of the Stolypine Ministry; they took nopart in the work of the Douma, and have not even repudiated those of their followers who openly sympathize with the "black-hundred" Union of the Russian People. The struggle, it continues, is not between revolution and orderly reform, but between constitutionalism and absolutism, and there are few dependable, courageous constitutionalists in the Octobrist party.

The *Rousskoye Slavo* (St. Petersburg) thinks that, the proposed alliance failing to materialize, the Octobrists, as masters of the next Douma, will find themselves threatened with complete moral bankruptcy. They need two hundred able, vigorous, politically educated, and experienced men to do the work of the Douma, and they have not one-tenth of that number.

Many papers are speculating on the future attitude of the Cadet minority. Will they be sullen, contemptuous, supercilious, anxious to prove their superiority as legislators and tacticians, or will they utilize every opportunity, however limited, to serve the causes that are dear to them? The organs of the party urge active and unselfish work irrespective of immediate results, believing that the country will appreciate the service of the Cadets to constitutionalism, notwithstanding the sneers and misrepresentations of their enemies.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY'S DISGUST AT ITS OWN WORK

IT has been sometimes put forth as a reproach to the Russian soldiery that they have been too ready to exercise oppression in the supposed interest of their imperial master. While hundreds of high military officials have fallen as victims of assassination under what the majority of the European press seem to consider a mistaken sense of duty, it is only lately that the army in general, we are told, is waking to the actual situation, and we read in the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) that a society has been formed, called the "Union of Officers of the Russian Army." Their published program is remarkable as indicating their disgust with the autocracy and bureaucracy which have hitherto leaned upon them as an unfailing support. They declare:

"The unbearable conditions of military life in Russia at this present time compel the army to take at once a decisive stand as to the part they are to play in this crisis of the nation's history. The Government has lost the confidence of the country, and deliberately blackens the army in the eyes of the people. It endeavors by rousing hatred between populace and soldiery to separate them irretrievably, and involve the army in the guilt of its own crimes. We therefore resolve that:

"Duties are imposed upon the Russian Army disgraceful to its honor and dignity; that the office of a hangman is given to men who feel it to be a stain upon their character and upon the history of the Russian Army. By discharging this office we are bequeathing shame to our children.

"Therefore the Union of the Officers of the Russian Army determine that while they will instruct their soldiers in the principles of constitutionalism, and endeavor to reorganize the army on a new basis, they will, at the same time, take no part in repressing the popular movement for political reforms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

TWISTS IN TREES, IN AIR, AND IN WATER

THAT the rotation of the earth should have the effect of twisting the trunks of trees seems a difficult thing to believe, yet a hypothesis of this kind has been seriously put forward. The rotation of storms has already been connected with that of the earth by meteorologists, and various French physicists have maintained that the same law holds for whirls of all sorts in bodies of water, large or small. As long ago as 1904 the question regarding twisted trees was raised by Van den Broeck, the Belgian geologist, in a letter to Jean Brunhes, who quotes him in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, July 6). Said Mr. Van den Broeck, after describing his observations on twisted trees:

TREE-TRUNK WITH COUNTER-CLOCKWISE TWIST.

"If the twist of a tree-trunk may be explained by physical and natural causes dependent on the conditions of growth of the tree, we might imagine that the direction of the torsion would correspond to that of the sun's apparent path. But then the observed twist would be in the direction of the motion of the hands of a watch. Now the case is precisely the opposite. Of 1,000 trees, at least 990 twist in the other direction, that is, contrary to the hands of a watch, and consequently in the same direction as most water whirls. . . . . .

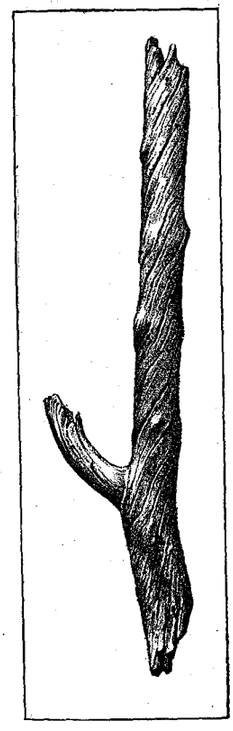
"Botanists to whom I have referred the question—almost always a new one for them—have confirmed the facts shortly afterward, but none of them has been able to give an explanation."

Going on, Mr. Van den Broeck suggested that there may be some correlation between the direction of twist and that of cyclonic storms and vortices in water, both of which generally turn to the left (counter-clockwise) in the northern, and to the right (clockwise) in the southern hemisphere. This difference depends on the direction of the earth's rotation, which is different in the two hemispheres as one goes from the equator toward the poles. If the same cause affects the twist of a tree, the trees in the southern hemisphere must of course generally turn in the opposite, or "clockwise," direction; but on this point, apparently, we have no information. Commenting on this matter, after explaining the received theory of cyclonic rotation and stating that it applies also to water-whirls, even small ones, Mr. Brunhes goes on:

"Must we adopt a similar hypothesis regarding the predominating direction of twist in trees? We present this problem to all who are interested in botany and in botanic geography. Some years ago, Professor Früh, of the University of Zurich, published an interesting article on the direction of the predominant winds as revealed and, in a measure, recorded by vegetation; this study, which was based on very numerous observations, brought to light a fact that is important from the geographic standpoint—winds that bend and turn trees in a definite direction are those that blow during certain seasons and at certain hours corresponding to the principal periods or moments of vegetative activity. . . . . .

"In the case of twisting, and if this torsion might be considered as a result of the earth's rotation, the trees would be subjected to a very small force, but so continuous that it would doubtless be exerted regularly and irresistibly during those days and hours when growth makes the plants most sensitive and most malleable.

"It is 'up to' the botanists."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TWIG WITH SIMILAR TWIST.

DO METEOR SWARMS AFFECT OUR CLIMATE?

THE study of certain warm and cold periods, lasting only a few days each, that appear to occur often at about the same time of the year, has led to the interesting discovery that they coincide with the passage of the earth through the orbit of one or the other of the great meteor swarms to which are due the "star-showers" of August and November. What connection there can be between the two is somewhat problematic. At present it seems even to be uncertain whether the proof is sufficient that the climatic periods referred to actually exist or are not merely local. This question has been taken up by Angot, a French meteorologist, in a discussion of observations of temperature at Paris, extending over a long series of years. He considers that the periods in question really exist, and that certain of them have long been recognized popularly by such names as "St. Martin's Summer" (in November) and the days of the "Ice saints" (in May). Says Mr. R. Dongier, writing in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 6):

"In our own country [France] it has been shown that the mean daily temperature does not increase regularly and progressively from day to day from a minimum in the middle of January until a maximum in the middle of July. In like manner, the decrease during the latter half of the year is irregular. There are anomalies, some of which tend to disappear when the number of years of observation increases; these are due to purely accidental perturbations, without well-determined causes. Other anomalies, on the contrary, persist and become more definite with time.

"So far, we must class in this latter group certain periods of cold weather, brought out by the examination of the data of sixty years, namely, February 8 to 11, March 4 to 11, May 10 to 12, and about November 21. The lowering of temperature on May 11, 12, and 13 corresponds exactly to the very old popular tradition of the *Saints de glace* [Ice saints], namely, St. Mamert, St. Pancrace, and St. Servais. Has this cold weather anything to do with the warm period, known as 'St. Martin's summer,' which occurs six months later, in the first fortnight of November? Is the cooling a regular phenomenon? Angot, in his 'Treatise on Meteorology,' gives some interesting facts that are worthy of note. Every year on November 11 to 13 the earth crosses the elliptic orbit of a swarm of asteroids that revolve about the sun. Passing into the higher regions of our atmosphere, these form the 'shooting stars' known as Leonids. In the first half of November, as the earth is between these asteroids and the sun, it would probably receive more heat, because these bodies reflect the solar rays. In May, on the contrary, these asteroids, being between the sun and the earth, would cut off a part of the solar radiation.

"This hypothesis might take the definite form of a positive and exact fact, if the cool period of the 'Ice saints' occurred yearly. Now this is not the case, as in the year 1907 the results were exactly opposite. . . . Such a contradiction, of course, does not altogether prevent the interest presented by the coincidence between the Ice saints and the Leonids. This coincidence, further, is not the only one to which attention may be called. The Perseids, another swarm of shooting stars, that are seen from August 10 to 13, appear at the same time as a very appreciable rise of temperature, while six months later, about February 11, there is a very definite cold period, more clearly marked than any of the others

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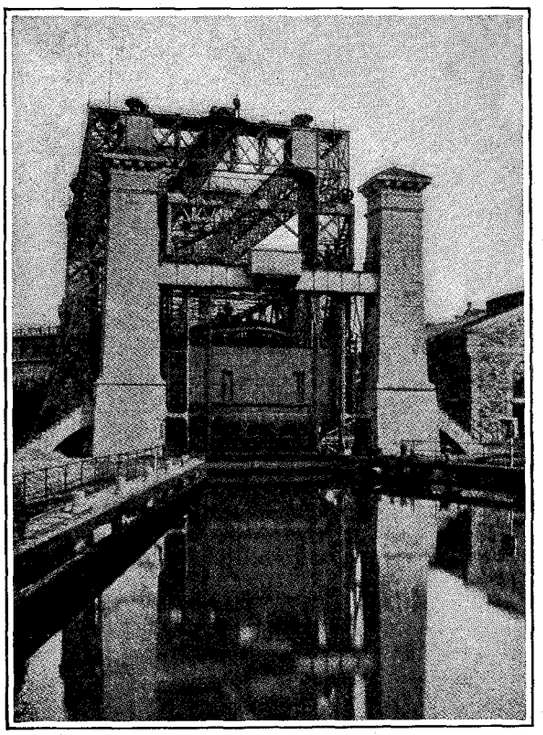
that have been indicated. The experimental results of 1907 do not weaken, even if they do not strengthen, the hypothesis of the influence of meteor swarms on the temperature. To give to this hypothesis the experimental sanction that it still lacks, it remains, on the one hand, to confirm it by observations made at numerous stations scattered over the earth's surface, particularly in tropical countries; and, on the other hand, to accumulate records that justify it or the reverse. This latter condition can not be satisfied, at least for the present. It requires time, but it is our duty to leave for our descedants the data that we lack at present."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELEVATOR FOR SHIPS

THE largest ship-lift in Europe has just been constructed at Henrichenburg, Germany, at the junction of the Dortmund-Ems canal with one of its branches. The difference of level of the two canals at this point is about 45 feet, and the elevator was built to raise vessels from the lower to the higher level, thus avoiding the construction of an awkward and costly lock system. The lift is thus described by a writer in *Energy* (Leipsic, June):



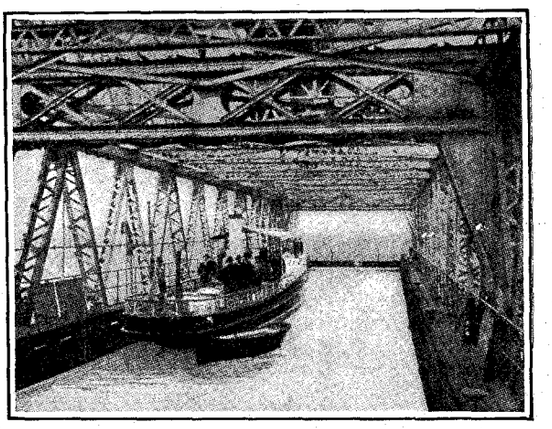
A TRANSFER FROM THE UPPER TO THE LOWER LEVEL.

"The contrivance consists essentially of the following parts: There is a movable tank filled with water, in which the vessel is transported from one level to the other. Five floats extend downward and are entirely submerged in five shafts completely filled with water. Five columns connect the tank with the floats. The floating capacity of the five floats is constant and is exactly equal to the weight of the tank. Consequently, the power necessary for raising and lowering the tank is very small. This is performed in the following manner: Should it be desirable to transfer a vessel from the higher to the lower level, the tank receives an extra load of water from the higher level, through gates, whereby the lifting power of the floats is exceeded and the tank sinks. And just the reverse, should it be intended to lift the ship from the lower to the higher level. The water in the tank is raised to a few centimeters higher than the water of the lower level; it is then discharged into the lower level, the tank is lightened and therefore rises.

"A screw-gear connected to the tank regulates the movements. Four strong screw-spindles, each 24½ meters [80 feet] in length and having an outside diameter of 28 centimeters [11 inches] are connected to a common gear and serve to raise or lower the tank as required. This gear is electric-driven and acts very simply."

The devices for the water-tight connection of the tank to the levels and the gates at the ends of the tank, which play an important part in the working of the device, are thus described:

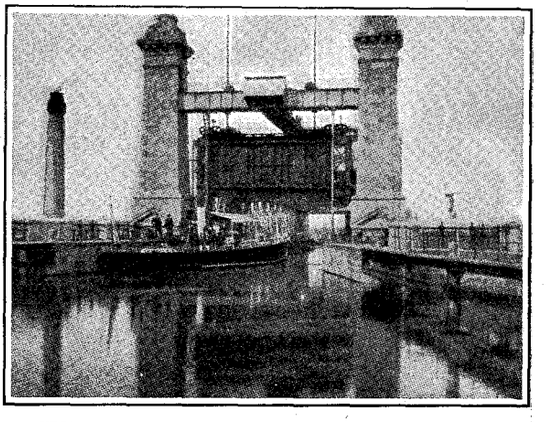
"A vertical lifting-gate, having about its circumference a ledge of rubber jointing, which rests against a ledge projecting inside the tank, closes the tank at each end. Similar gates separate the canal levels from the lift. When the tank is in the correct position, the gates of the level and the tank are coupled and lifted together. The tank must be in the exact position for lifting the gate; otherwise, the gear is locked. The tank can not be moved until the gates are closed. The ends of the gates are beveled to form a joint, with similar surfaces at the level. These surfaces form a frame round the tank and the level. As the joint is of rubber, this produces a water-tight connection of the tank to the level as soon as the oblique ends of the tank, when ascending or descending, coincide with the oblique ends of the level. Inside an adjustable frame, to which the oblique surfaces of the canal level are fitted, between the two gates there is a small space which can be filled with water through a sluice-valve in the gate of the level, before the gates are lifted. The gates can be lifted very easily, as counter-weights balance their weight for the most part."



A VESSEL IN THE TROUGH.

This huge lift is said to work smoothly and to give perfect satisfaction.

"PERFUMING" THE PARIS SUBWAY—Recent newspaper reports that the Paris Subway had been sprinkled with perfumery by means of a special distributing-car, caused inquiries to be made of United States Consul-General Mason in Paris, and elicited from him the following letter to *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, July). Mr. Mason traced the yarn to a correspondent, who confest that he had taken it from a paragraph in the *Figaro*, but had not made any investigation to confirm it. He writes:



VESSEL ENTERING TROUGH FROM THE UPPER LEVEL.

"This he promised to do, however, and send me the facts

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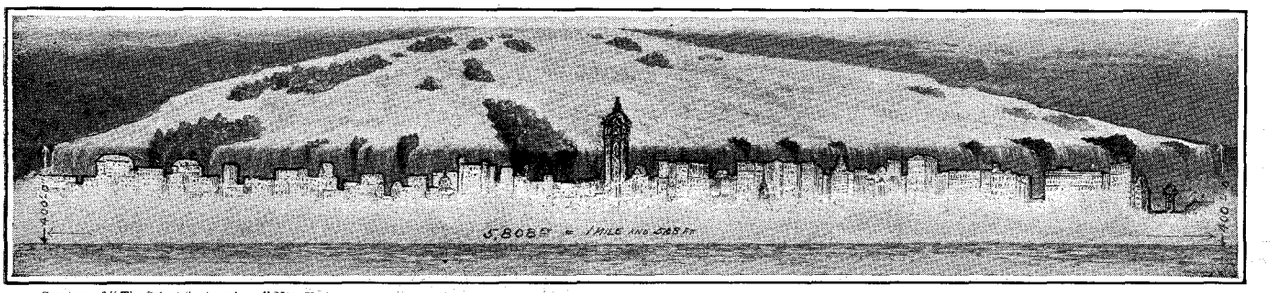


Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

BROADWAY DWARFED BY THE VICTORIA FALLS.

Broadway skyline from Worth Street to Battery Park, with the new Singer Building tower, compared with the width and depth of the Victoria Falls.

without delay. This he has not done, for the evident reason that no such perfumery-car exists or has ever been used here.

"What is true is this: During the past winter there was a serious epidemic of la grippe in Paris, with tendencies to pneumonia, and the doctors were accustomed to say that the subways of the Metropolitan railway system were infested with germs of such diseases, and advised their patients and friends to avoid the 'Metro.'

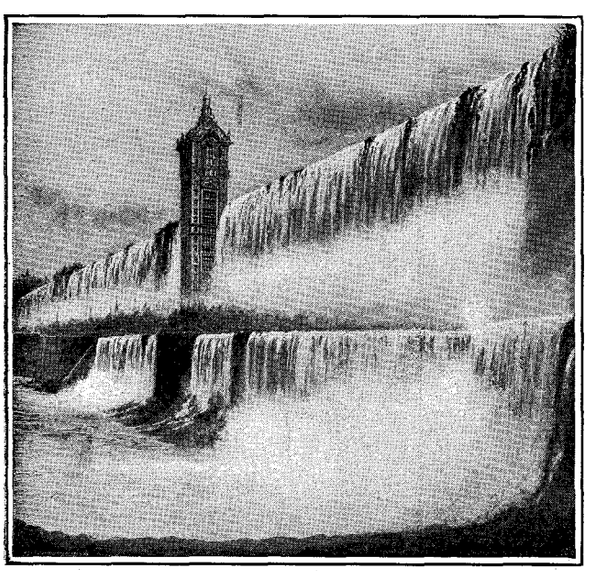
"Accordingly, the management of the subways tried to meet the crisis by sending round sprinklers, that is, plain, common trucks carrying a tank of water in which some germicide had been dissolved. This was carried down to a transverse perforated pipe which sprayed the tracks and roadway like an ordinary street-sprinkler. There was nothing original, ingenious, or interesting about these temporary sprinklers, nothing deserving a blue print or any notice whatever.

"As to perfuming the subway, there has never, so far as I know or can ascertain, been any thought of such a thing. It was all in the esthetically imaginative brain of the *Figaro* reporter. The Paris 'Metro' is a very practical and business-like concern, which does not spend money for perfumery."

VICTORIA FALLS AND NIAGARA COMPARED

A STRIKING pictorial comparison between the two greatest cataracts in the world is reproduced herewith from *The Scientific American* (New York, June 29). We quote also a few paragraphs from a brief article accompanying and explaining this illustration. Says the writer:

"About 700 miles from its source and just beyond the cataracts of Mololo, the Zambesi, joined by the waters of the Kwando River, spreads out into what might be termed a lake about six miles long and over a mile in width. This lake is studded with islands and the surface is very smooth, the vegetation along the banks being perfectly mirrored in the placid water. Strange to say, the lower end of this lake is marked, not by a shore-line nor by the slightest narrowing of its surface, but by an abrupt fall beside which our much-vaunted Niagara is a mere pigmy. It is an entire lake that takes the plunge, and not merely a river.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

VICTORIA FALLS AS COMPARED WITH NIAGARA.

"A comparison of Niagara and Victoria Falls is pictured in the . . . illustration, which shows at a glance how vastly greater is the African falls. At Niagara the river takes a plunge of 168 feet, but the Zambesi falls sheer 400 feet. The crest of Victoria Falls is over a mile long—5,808 feet, to be exact—whereas the American Fall at Niagara measures but 1,060 feet, and the Horseshoe Fall is only 1,230 feet across, or 3,010 feet as measured along the curve. To illustrate the magnitude of the African waterfall, we have depicted against it the skyline of New York from Battery Park to Worth Street. Not a building projects above the crest of the falls excepting only the tower of the Singer Building, which is now in process of erection. To be sure, in comparing Niagara with Victoria, it must be said in favor of the former that the Horseshoe Fall presents an unbroken crest, while the edge of the Victoria is divided by numerous islands into stretches which nowhere exceed 600 feet. At the center is Livingstone Island, and to the left, as you look up-stream, is the main fall, while at the right of the island is the Rainbow Fall. Buka Island separates the main fall from the Cascade or Devil's Creek."

STEEL AS A PAVING MATERIAL—Present usage in the matter of materials for paving seems to favor somewhat soft or yielding subtances, asphalt and wood being favorites in the city and macadam in the country. Stone is still widely employed, but metal has not been tried to any extent, altho it has qualities that would seem to commend it. The Paris municipal authorities, however, we learn from a note in *Cosmos* (Paris, June 22), are experimenting with ridged steel blocks. Says a writer in this paper:

"As an experiment, there is being installed, in the section of the Rue St. Martin adjoining the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, at Paris, a section of steel pavement. The paving-block, measuring 25 centimeters [10 inches] in length by 14 [5½ inches] in width and 5 [2 inches] in height, is a perforated plate of cast steel, having on its two faces several rows of vertical ridges. These plates being juxtaposed on a foundation of concrete like that usually employed for wood-block pavement, the interstices are filled with cement, which fastens the blocks to the concrete. Thus is obtained a mass differing essentially from reenforced concrete, for it is the steel ridges, and not the cement, that form the resisting surface. These ridges are just level with the surface and they are near enough together for a horseshoe or a tire to cover at least three rows. It would seem, then, that unusual wear, either of the metal or of the cement, should not cause unpleasant changes of level; the result will be only a rough surface, slightly wavy and preventive of slipping.

"In any case it would appear probable that with this system we need not fear the numerous holes that deterioration and variation of hardness in a paving-block make inevitable in wood pavement. The wearing property should also be superior to that of asphalt, which has also the inconvenient feature of being very slippery. Experience alone will decide on the precise value of the new

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method. There are twenty plates, weighing about 2 kilograms [4.4 pounds] to the square meter. The present cost of production is 27 francs [$5.40]. The inventor, Mr. Chaumeret, thinks that this may easily be reduced to 24 or 25 francs [$4.80 to $5], and that the steel blocks will last at least ten years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

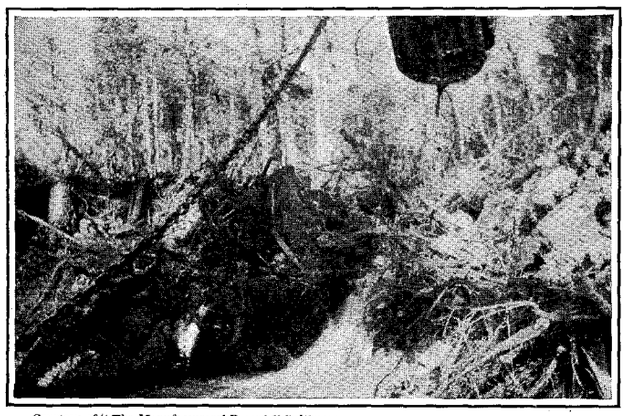
TO RECLAIM THE EVERGLADES

WORK now in progress to reclaim the great Florida swamp known as the Everglades is interesting as being the outcome of an act of Congress passed as long ago as 1850, called the "Swamp Land Act." This granted to each of eleven States all of the swamp and overflowed lands within their borders for draining and reclamation, on condition that the lands so granted, or proceeds of their sale, should be used in reclaiming the lands by means of levees and drains. Florida appointed trustees to carry out the provisions of this law in 1855, but except for two abortive attempts no action was taken until last year, when dredges were put to work digging two canals into the Everglades, running northwesterly to Lake Okechobee. Says a special correspondent of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, July 18):

"These canals begin at New River and are to extend to Lake Okechobee. The first three miles of cutting is through rock; the remainder of the distance will be through muck to Lake Okechobee, the source of the overflow of the Everglades.

"The Everglades are formed of two rock reefs running in parallel lines from north to south, about 60 miles apart, the length of the reef being about 145 miles. Situated between the northern ends of the rock reef is Lake Okechobee, which is about 35 miles in length from north to south. From the southern part of the lake the muck and silt have been washed in between the rock reef and packed in, as it has been washed from the higher portions of the State down the Caloosahatchee Valley and through Lake Okechobee until the center of the Everglade is slightly higher than the other portions of Southern Florida, but as the foundation is of rock, with muck on top of it ranging from 20 down to 2 feet in depth in the southern end, and as the capacity of this muck to absorb the rainfall, which averages about 60 inches per annum, is not very great, it remains sloppy, and in rainy seasons the lake overflows through the Everglades, and that, together with the rainfall, causes the whole territory of the Everglades at times to be covered with water from a depth of two or three inches to a depth of two or three feet.

"There are about 3,000,000 acres of this land, covered with dense saw-grass, with no timber or brush upon it of any kind, with only



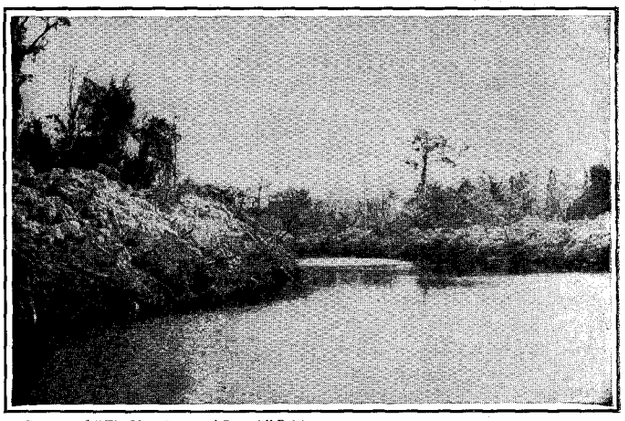
Courtesy of "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore.

WORK DONE BY THE DREDGE.

an occasional lump of trees upon what may be called islands, which islands are few in number and embrace only a few acres each.

"On account of the latitude in which the Everglades are and the richness of the soil, they should be of very great value when once reclaimed. This land is farther south than any other portion of the United States, having the Gulf of Mexico on one side and the Gulf Stream, running between the Florida coast and the Bahama Islands, on the other.

"On 500,000 acres of this land could be produced the 2,250,000 tons of sugar annually imported from abroad; other portions can



Courtesy of "The Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore

A PART OF THE EVERGLADES CANAL DUG.

be made into great rice-fields. Sugar-cane will grow there luxuriantly, and after planting once it will continue to grow afterward from the stubble for from seven to twenty years without replanting."

The plan of reclamation, the writer goes on to say, will be to lower Lake Okechobee by cutting canals into it leading from rivers on the Atlantic coast, and from the Caloosahatchee River to the Gulf of Mexico, then by running a half-dozen parallel canals north and south, with laterals leading through them. To quote again:

"It is the purpose of the trustees to have six large dredges at work in the course of two years. By December of the present year they expect to have several thousand acres ready for cultivation and settlement.

"The reclamation of the Everglades is considered by its promoters as the most important work for the development of agriculture undertaken in the United States up to this time. The one crop of sugar that could be produced upon one-quarter of its area annually would amount, it is estimated, to 2,250,000 tons. At three and one-half cents per pound, that would amount to about $150,000,000. The fact that the territory has upon it no timber, hence no stumps, but is ready for the plow when freed from water, adds another value to it, as the 3,000,000 acres would cost at least $100,000,000 to clear if covered with timber."

SILICA-WARE: A NEW INDUSTRY—That quartz, or silica, may be fused into a pure transparent mass was announced some time ago in the scientific journals. Previously this was considered a refractory or infusible substance, but the invention of the electric furnace has now given us a temperature high enough to melt it. Says a writer in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, July 13):

"The scientific work of which the process of manufacturing apparatus of fused silica is the outcome was carried out by two English scientists about ten years ago; its commercial importance was first recognized in Germany. . . . A firm in London has now taken up the original process, and by suitable modifications to meet industrial requirements is enabled to place this material upon the market at a price which can no longer be considered prohibitive. The apparatus is manufactured from the purest silica obtainable. At a high temperature this substance melts, and yields a viscid liquid which can by suitable means be fashioned into apparatus having all the appearance of ordinary glass. The apparatus possesses many properties which are likely to render it of great service both to science and to industry; thus, it can be made white hot and plunged into water or otherwise rapidly cooled, without

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any danger of cracking; it is quite unattacked by water or acids, while ordinary glass under similar conditions is appreciably dissolved.

"The apparatus being transparent, and consisting of pure silica in a thoroughly fused and homogeneous condition, fulfils purposes for which the ordinary opaque material is unsuitable. Fused silica does not crack on subjection to the most violent and sudden changes of temperature. It is unattacked by volatile acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid. It has a melting-point approximately equal to that of platinum. It is harder than ordinary glass. Above 1,000° C. it is permeable to hydrogen and certain other gases. Its coefficient of expansion is . . . about one-seventeenth of that of platinum. Its expansion, up to 1,000° C., is regular; above 1,200° C. it contracts. As far as is at present known, it shows no tendency to devitrification."

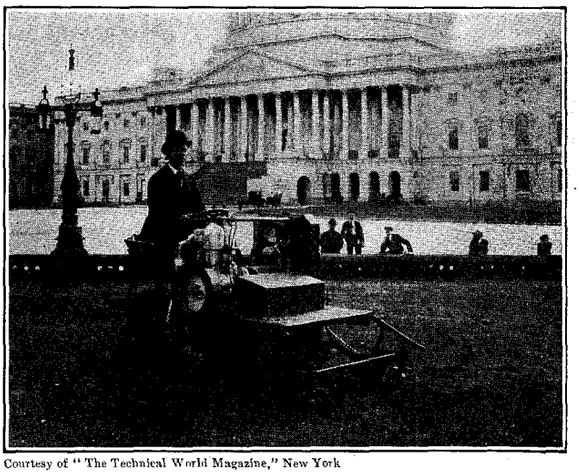
MOTOR TECHNIC FOR THE MILLION

THAT nothing has done so much as the automobile to educate the man in the street on mechanical matters is asserted, with apparent reason, by Charles B. Hayward in *The Automobile* (New York, July 4). Naturally in the process of education he sometimes gets a little mixt, and Mr. Hayward tells a number of amusing anecdotes illustrating the vague notions of explosion-motors often entertained by the general public. A favorite story is that in which the chauffeur tells his green employer that some essential feature of the motor is "missing"—perhaps "a couple of cylinders" or, in one case, "the motor" itself! Here is a tale of a "newly fledged owner" trying to display his knowledge by asking his chauffeur questions before some guests:

"'Why doesn't she pick up better on hills?' he inquired, as the motor slowed down and began to labor, due to the fact that the driver was trying to take a rise on the high gear that was too much for the car.

"'She's losing compression,' was the reply.

"'That's so,' remarked his employer in a relieved tone of voice; 'I thought I heard something dropping back there,' and he looked anxiously back along the road to spot the lost compression lying on the dusty highway."



Courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," New York

MOWING GRASS IN CAPITOL PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The man who is fond of taking things to pieces furnishes plenty of material for stories of this kind. One of these was surprized to find that all his piston-rings were "broken" and wrote an angry letter demanding whole ones. Another, on being told that his motor needed "more compression," sent to the factory for a package of it. Still another, after investigating his muffler, wrote the following query to the makers:

"How on earth can you expect me to make your old machine go, when the pot on the end of the pipe that comes from the motor *is as full of holes as a sieve?*"

Newspaper men, according to Mr. Hayward, are the worst offenders, and the daily papers are full of timber for automobile jests. One account of how a woman's dress was set on fire by "a hot coal which dropt from the carbureter" is a classic in motor circles, if it has not long ago passed into the "chestnut" stage. One waggish automobilist "jollied" a green reporter into writing an explanation of the working of a motor, in which it was said "that the carbureter pushes the piston up and down in the cylinder on which account the stroke can not be lengthened." The writer closes with the following tale of how a new salesman reduced the explanation of the motor's working to the vernacular:

"'You see,' he said to the seeker after information, 'a lump of gas is sucked into the inside right here, the piston comes up and hits it a whack, the spark jumps in, and there you are,' he concluded, with a flourish that could not be equaled by the solver of the most involved problem with his final *Q. E. D.*"

PROGRESS IN ELECTRIC LIGHTING

UNUSUAL development, during the past year, in "the means of converting electrical energy into light," is reported by the author of an article entitled "A Year's Progress in Electric Illumination," contributed to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York). Says this writer:

"Probably there has not been equal progress made in any single year since the electric light became a commercial illuminant. The new methods, which were scarcely more than a dream of theoretical investigators a year ago, are to-day commercial possibilities of proven value. The higher-efficiency incandescent lamp has taken its place beyond all doubt or peradventure, and the days of the carbon-filament lamp are as certainly numbered. The 'one-watt lamp,' so long dreamed of, is at hand. The question now is, not the probability of its commercial success, but the capacity of the manufacturers to supply the demand. The central station, on the other hand, must adjust financial and commercial conditions to the changes which so great an increase in efficiency must bring about. . . . . .

"The carbon arc is likewise doomed. The 'flaming' and 'luminous' or 'metallic arcs' must displace the older form as rapidly as manufacturing conditions will permit. These improvements in the methods of producing light are nothing less than revolutionary. The ultimate results will be less expense to the individual user of light, and an increased revenue to the producers resulting from the wider use of illumination, which is the inevitable result of cheapening any commodity.

"The report of a special committee appointed to consider a basis for the sale of light was another evidence of the general revolution that is taking place in matters of illumination. It records the first serious attempt to measure the value of the light in terms of the illumination produced. While billions of dollars have been paid for public lighting, in not a single instance has the payment been based on any measure of the commodity actually used, namely, illumination. The recommendation of the committee that contracts for public lighting be based upon some measurement of illumination, must be held as one of the greatest steps in an advance that has ever been taken. This progressive step has been made possible largely by the development of instruments for measuring light and illumination which has taken place during the last year; and to go back still further, the development of these instruments has been principally due to the perfection of the metal filament lamp, which has afforded a portable standard of light of a practical form."

AN AUTOMOBILE LAWN-MOWER—A 20-horse-power gasoline-motor grass-mower recently purchased for cutting the forty acres of lawn around the Capitol at Washington is described in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, July). Says this publication:

"The machine is built on the automobile principle and mows the grass rapidly and evenly. It has always been something of a

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problem to keep the Capitol lawns at an even height, and heretofore horse mowers and numerous darkies with hand mowers, and even the antiquated scythes have been always visible keeping this good-sized grass-farm in subjection. A short time since, the problem was thought to be solved in the purchase by the superintendent of grounds of a steam mower. However, it took from a week to ten days to cut the lawns with this machine. This may be accounted for by the facts that the grass has to be cut very nicely, that it is constantly watered and grows rapidly, and that Uncle Sam's employees work about half the hours that the countryman labors in the hay-field. The new automobile mower is quite rapid in its execution, being, it is stated, equal to the efforts of fifteen to twenty men with hand mowers. Its broad wheels roll as well as cut the grass. The Capitol officials are much pleased with the operation of the new machine, as they desire the grounds to have a particularly neat appearance this year, with many visitors from all over the country coming through Washington on their way to the Jamestown Exposition.

"The mower weighs 2,200 pounds and cost $1,500. At its rear is a seat for the operator supported by a small roller, the same turning at the will of the driver, and guiding the machine as a rudder steers a boat. It will cut the forty acres of grass in three days, or a little over. Gasoline is the fuel used, and the machine has a capacity of five gallons, using about one gallon an hour. This machine will more than pay for itself in a season. Such a machine would be a boon to the suburbanite, but would doubtless prove too expensive for general use."

IS THERE A CENTRAL SUN?

UNDER this title the probability of the existence of a vast central body of which our own sun, with the train of attendant planets, is but a satellite, is discust in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, July), by F. W. Henkel, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. After describing the difficulty in detecting the apparent motion of the fixt stars, due to the drift of our solar system through space, and the reasons for our present certainty that such motion exists, Mr. Henkel goes on to say:

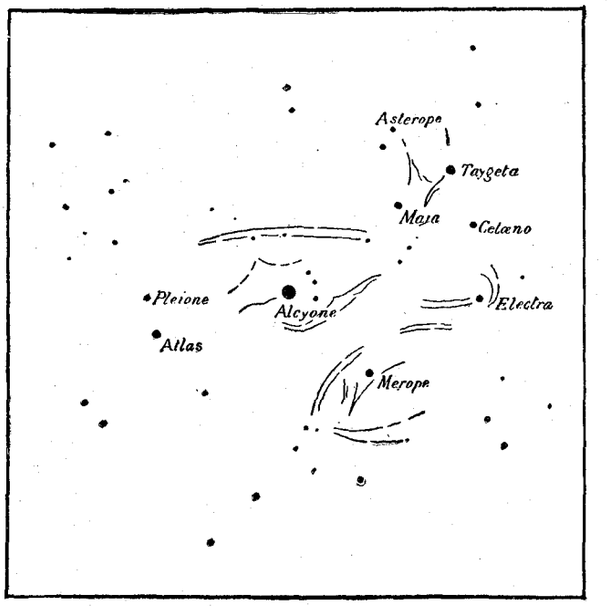
"Many of the stars have been found to possess proper motions displacing them gradually in their relative positions, but the most remarkable thing of all is to find that in many cases neighboring stars have proper motions nearly the same in direction and amount. This, of course, is partly due to the sun's motion in space causing this apparent agreement, but, allowing for this, there is no doubt that very many are physically connected, tho they must be enormously distant from one another.

"Thus, five of the seven stars forming the 'Plow' are moving together as a body, and many of the Pleiades have a common motion. Tho our knowledge of the sun's motion through space is too recent for us to perceive any deviation from a straight line, or, indeed, anything beyond the mere fact of this motion, yet there is little doubt but that the path must really be a curved one, and it has been supposed that our sun with other stars is revolving round some great central body.

"From the community of motion of many of the Pleiades it was supposed by Mädler that Alcyone, the brightest star in that cluster, is the central sun round which the others, including our own sun, also revolve. Altho, as Sir J. Herschel says, it is scarcely probable that any *general* circulation can take place in this position, lying so far out of the plane of the 'Galactic Circle' (Milky Way), and our knowledge is by no means sufficient to decide such a point, yet there is no reason for doubting that this star may be at the center of the motion of many of the neighboring stars, and thus *a* central sun, tho possibly not *our* central sun."

The author notes that neither proper motion nor parallax has been as yet detected in the case of the star Canopus, whose brightness is next to that of Sirius. Thus, if we suppose the intrinsic brightness of its surface comparable with that of our sun, its real size must be many thousand times greater. This star, invisible in our latitudes, may, Mr. Eddington thinks, be the center of a system whose members are at least as large as our own sun, if not larger, so that here we seem to have indications of the existence of bodies of a mighty scale of magnitude. He goes on to say:

"There is a general unanimity of motion of several hundred stars in the Pleiades group. . . . The group is surrounded by large numbers of widely extended nebulæ, most of which were first discovered by the camera before they were perceived by the eye. Most of the members of this family have similar spectra, so that



THE PLEIADES.

there seems no reason to doubt the very close connection of these bodies with one another, while the central position and predominance of Alcyone render it highly probable that this star is the central sun of this system.

"This, of course, in no way shows that our own sun also revolves round the same center.

"In a recent paper on the 'Systematic Motion of the Stars,' by Mr. Eddington (the new chief assistant at Greenwich), . . . the author arrives at the following results: The proper motions strongly support Kapteyn's hypothesis that the whole of the stars may be roughly separated into two 'drifts' or groups. One drift is moving relatively to the sun, with a speed about three times that of the other. So far as has been examined, the numbers and magnitudes of the stars belonging to each of the two drifts are about the same, and they seem distributed in fairly equal proportions throughout the sky."

STRONGER MANTLES FOR GAS-LAMPS—One great drawback to the system of illumination by incandescent mantles is the fragility of the mantle, which has almost become proverbial. Reason to hope that this will soon be partially eliminated, if not entirely removed, is given by Harold Baron, in an article contributed to *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, July). He says:

"A German firm, the Cerofirm Gesellschaft, of Berlin, is now manufacturing mantles in which the textile basis is neither cotton nor ramie, but artificial silk. The artificial silk is made from cellulose by the copper process, but very little is known concerning the method employed in impregnating the fabric with the thorium and cerium nitrate. . . . There is no doubt whatever concerning the superiority of the mantle over previous productions as regards stability. The author had occasion to test one of the 'Cerofirm' mantles to see if it bore out the statements made in its favor. After burning off the film it was possible to take it in the hand and bend it double without injuring it. An ordinary mantle tested under the same circumstances did not stand this treatment, but broke into pieces. In appearance these mantles are finer in texture, due to the essential difference between the nature of the fiber of artificial silk and that of ramie. The price is yet rather high, one shilling each in Germany. Nevertheless there seems to be a future for artificial silk as applied to incandescent mantles. A staple incandescent mantle would be an excellent weapon with which to compete against the increased efficiency of incandescent electric lamps using the various improved filaments."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

WHY YOUNG MEN SHUN THE PULPIT

IN the flood of articles in the religious press asking why the supply of ministers is falling off, the suggestion is sometimes made that the young men are growing less religious, but Dr. David J. Burrell advances the idea that the opposite is true. The church, he intimates, is being permeated with the "New Theology" in one form or another, and the "bright young man" would be a fool to put all his eggs in such a basket. Dr. Burrell's reflections are called out by another explanation of the dearth of ministerial candidates offered by Dr. Washington Gladden in a recent address before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Gladden is reported to have assigned three reasons. Thus:

"First, they fear the church will not permit them to maintain their intellectual integrity. Second, they see that the churches are not acting with or for those whom they most desire to serve. Third, they believe that many of the churches are identified with the interests of mammon."

Dr. Burrell, in commenting upon these reasons in *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York), thinks that, as reasons, "they are applicable to all times and conditions; while what is wanted is an explanation of the unusual shortage just now." The smallness of the minister's salary, now so frequently alleged as an adequate explanation of a lack of candidates, will not answer, for it eliminates, in Dr. Burrell's view, "the factor of self-denial," and reduces the ministry "to a mere money-making profession." "A fifth reason is suggested, to wit, 'the brightness' of the young man." We read:

"Put yourself in his place. With life before you, presenting its various avenues of usefulness, you would be likely to reason thus: 'I am urged to go into the ministry. What for? "To seek and to save the lost?" But they say there are no "lost." To preach the truth? What truth? A personal God? They say there is no God but law, energy, a "something, not ourselves, that maketh for righteousness." The supernatural? They say the miraculous is played out, and all things are to be accounted for by natural law. A divine Christ? His virgin birth is denied, and he is affirmed to have been a mere, excellent man. The atonement? The idea that sin requires expiation is pronounced unphilosophical and therefore untrue. Justification by faith? Justification from what and by faith in what? In the New Theology faith has no object and justification no ground. Well, then, since all the doctrines once regarded as fundamental are explained away, suppose I devote my life to the preaching of ethics? But where shall I find my ethics? In the Bible? Pooh, pooh! The Bible is merely one of the many volumes of the world's literature and by no means the truest of them. In the Decalog? The Decalog is declared to have no more authority back of it than any other portion of the discredited book. Is there, then, no ultimate authority for truth and morals? Only in the inner consciousness of the individual. The question of entering the ministry, then, resolves itself into this: Shall I invest the assets of my life in a profession which has no end but to persuade a man to believe what pleases him, be what he would like to be and do what, in his opinion, without any reference to "authority," he ought to do? And, that being so, is the game worth the candle?'

"If he is a really 'smart' young man he will be sure to answer, no. He knows that he has only one life to live in this world, and it behooves him to make the most of it. He would be a fool to put all his eggs in such a basket as the ministry of 'the New Theology.' It isn't worth while. The man who chops wood to help people keep warm and bake their bread is a contributor to the general good, but the man who preaches when he has nothing to say is a non-producer. His profession ought to fail for want of candidates, because there is nothing in it.

"It is a mistake, however, to assume that 'bright young men' are not consecrating themselves, here and there and everywhere, to the work of preaching the straight gospel. The doubter drops out; why not? But the youth who believes in Christ and the Bible covets the privilege of treading in the beaten path of service; and he knows that the higher form of service is proclaiming a positive gospel, on the authority of a 'Thus saith the Lord,' with the supreme purpose of saving men. Of such candidates there is no dearth nor will there ever be."

MR. BRISBANE'S VIEW OF MRS. EDDY

MR. ARTHUR BRISBANE, of the New York *Journal*, has undertaken to speak for Mrs. Eddy. He declares in the report of an interview with Mrs. Eddy, made at the request of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, that he is "not a believer in Christian Science, but a believer in material science, in non-sectarian government, and in the absolute right of Christian Scientists to believe whatever they choose." Those who attack Mrs. Eddy legally, and perhaps sincerely, he asserts, propose to show that she is "the victim of hallucinations." He adds, in *The Cosmopolitan*:

"They will not show this unless American law shall decide that fixt religious belief is a hallucination.

"The Turkish Minister at Washington, if any court asked him, would say he firmly believes that Mohammed rode up to see God on a galloway named Al Borak, that the intelligent Al Borak bucked and pranced until Mohammed promised him a seat in Paradise, that Mohammed studied an interesting angel with seventy thousand heads, 'in each head seventy thousand tongues, and each tongue uttered seventy thousand distinct voices at once.' The same Turkish gentleman, or any other Mohammedan, would swear to his belief that Mohammed 'arriving within two bow-shots of the throne of God, perceived his face covered with seventy thousand veils,' and also that 'the hand of the Almighty was so cold that, when laid upon his back, it penetrated to the very marrow.'

"The Turkish Minister might testify to these things without being adjudged insane. He has a right to believe in his religion. The ordinary American, not a Christian Scientist, believes that God has so arranged matters that great numbers of his children will be burned forever and ever in hell-fire. Mrs. Eddy believes God has so arranged matters that humanity can cure itself of imagined evils, and escape from all suffering, pain, and 'error' through Christian-Science teachings.

"If the law would refuse to take away the liberty or the property of Christian old ladies because they believe that millions of human beings have been damned from all eternity, it is hard to understand why that law should take away the liberty or the money of Mrs. Eddy because she chooses to believe that eventually nobody will be damned at all.

"In substance, Mrs. Eddy's doctrines merely take literally this verse from the fourteenth chapter of John:

> Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.—John xiv, 12.

"It is difficult to see why taking literally a statement which this nation as a whole indorses should be construed into a hallucination."

Mr. Brisbane gives the following impression of Mrs. Eddy's personality:

"Mrs. Eddy's mind is clear, her health is good for an old lady of eighty-six, her will is strong. She is protected by a very able and absolutely honorable man in the person of her trusted lawyer, General Streeter. She is cared for in her home by women intensely devoted to her. She is able to manage her affairs as much as she may choose to do, and if she were not, no greater crime could be committed against her than to take her from the surroundings that she loves and the friends that make her happy. If the law should deprive this venerable lady of her fortune and her liberty, there is no reason why any woman past threescore and ten, and having accumulated some money, should not be similarly treated. Very few women of seventy have the business intelligence, power of will, and clearness of thought possest by Mrs. Eddy at eighty-six."

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CATHOLIC EDUCATION FOR CATHOLICS

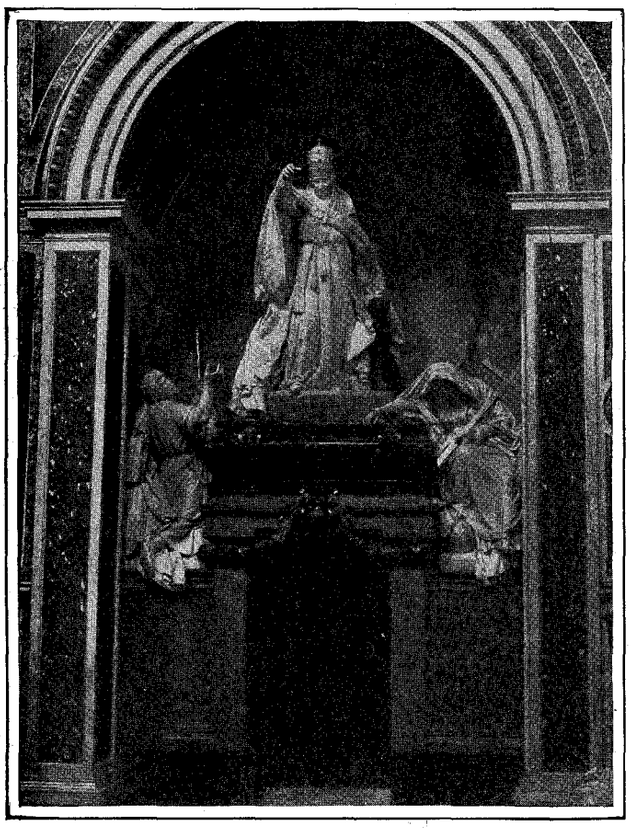
"PROFOUND regret" was voiced by the American Federation of Catholic Societies at its recent convention in Indianapolis over the fact that many Catholic young men and women are attending non-Catholic academies, colleges, and universities, where, it believes, "the danger to their faith and morals is even greater than it is in elementary schools." It "affirms with all the force of its conviction that religious instruction is an absolute necessity in every department of the school life of the American boy and girl." Attendant upon these declarations was the following resolution, which we quote from *The Catholic Tribune* (Dubuque, Ia.):

"*Whereas*, It is essential that our parochial schools be as efficient as possible, and that Catholics appreciate that their schools are superior or equal to any others; and,

"*Whereas*, Increasing efforts are being made to render the public schools more attractive and preferable to Catholic schools by reason of special legislation; therefore, be it

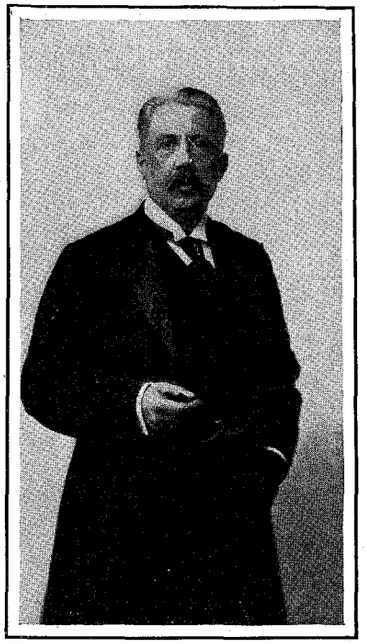
"*Resolved*, That our parochial schools be everywhere aided by every financial support that can be given to them, and that we condemn the modern socialistic and paternalistic schemes, which seek to make it appear that the public school is superior and better equipped than our parochial school."

In his address before the Federation on July 16 Bishop McFaul declared that among the "momentous problems now forcing themselves upon us"—divorce, Socialism, indifference in religion, and education—it was his opinion that the problem of education is paramount, for, he said, "if we settle that, we have materially assisted in the solution of the others." He gave some figures to show "what a burden," as he phrases it, Catholics are carrying to educate their children according to their own religious convictions. Thus:



TOMB OF POPE LEO XIII.
Lately erected in a niche on the right of the apse in the basilica of Saint John Lateran, Rome.

"The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the year ending June 30, 1904, states that 11,318,256 pupils attended the public schools during the period. He also states that the entire cost of education, based on average attendance, was $24.14. To find the actual cost of tuition, we must deduct $4.37 allowed for sites, buildings, etc., which leaves a balance of $19.77. This is the cost of tuition per pupil for one year. I have calculated from various United States statistics that the average cost of the educational plant required per pupil is about $150. It is clear, therefore, that our 1,066,207 parish-school pupils in the United States, at $19.77 per capita, save the nation $21,078,912.39; and the educational plant required for 1,066,207 pupils in the same schools, at the rate of $150 per pupil, saves the country $159,931,050, making a total of $181,009,962.39."



GIULIO TADOLINI,
The Roman sculptor who executed the tomb of Pope Leo XIII.

Passing from this statistical presentation, the Bishop enlarged upon the "compromise" which, he declared, the Catholics of this country propose. After the statement of it he urged the Federation to adopt, as the practical work of the interim before the next national convention, efforts to "insist on a trial of the compromise." That "compromise" is stated in these terms:

"1. Let our schools remain as they are. 2. Let no compensation be made for religious instruction. We do not want it. We have seen what has happened in countries where the clergy are the hirelings of the state. Our principle is, let the pastor take care of the flock and live by the flock. 3. Let our children be examined by the State or municipal board, and if our schools furnish the secular education required, then let the State pay for it.

"Mind you, we do not ask for anybody else's money. All we want is our own for the education of our children. Is this not fair? Suppose that in some city, like New York or Chicago, this system could be initiated, so that non-Catholics might see that it is not inimical to the existence of the public-school system, it would not be long until we would have our rights.

"The United States can receive an object-lesson from Emperor William of Germany. There, the Government has passed a law affirming emphatically the necessity of dogmatic religious instruction in the schools, supported by the State. Every teacher is required to have a thorough knowledge of his religion, the tenets of which he is to teach in the school attended by the children of that denomination. The public taxes are divided between Catholics, Jews, and Protestants in proportion to the number of pupils attending their schools."

JEWISH WRATH AT MISSIONARY EFFORTS—Jewish papers express considerable indignation over the efforts of the Federation of Churches to evangelize New York's East Side. A representative of *The Hebrew Standard* (New York) interviewed one of the eighty-five teachers connected with the "Daily Vacation Bible Schools," opened by the Baptist Mission Society under the auspices of the Federation. He was informed, so that paper states, that "only the Old Testament was taught in these schools, declaring only moral lessons, tho the promoter added, 'This morning I spoke of Jesus Christ.'" *The Jewish Ledger* (New Orleans), in commenting upon the interview, expresses itself in these words:

"Experience has proven that the effort to Christianize the Jew

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is both costly and useless. Now and then a Jew's soul is saved (?) —bought—and Christendom is welcome to it; welcome to every renegade Jew, because it rids Judaism of a character by no means a credit to the faith and its professors.

"We hope that our *confrères* in New York City will wage a relentless fight on the Federation of Churches or any other mission, especially those that are so despicable as to endeavor to capture innocent children. There should be no delay in publishing the nefarious practise in vogue; and the daily press, always to be relied on, should be enlisted in the cause of protecting children from these self-constituted teachers of 'moral lessons' solely gleaned from the Old Testament, a subterfuge of the vilest kind to Christianize innocent Jewish children."

CHURCH "DISTURBANCES"

TOO much importance is attached to the disturbances of belief and practise within the church of the present day, for our age is in no wise peculiar in respect to such upheavals, points out Prof. Adolf Harnack. "Disturbances," he asserts, "are as old as the church itself." "At the present time they are not more powerful than in earlier periods," he adds. "In more than one respect they are weaker." Tertullian, Eusebius, and Vincent of Lerins all dealt with "church disturbances." Successive ages were likewise plentifully supplied with obstructions to the easy flowing course of church life. A historical survey of these events, says Professor Harnack, "will help to free us from the complacent, unjust, and harmful illusion that our generation is endowed with quite special kinds of knowledge and is exposed to unheard-of struggles and difficulties." Such a survey is presented by Professor Harnack in *Die Christliche Welt* (Marburg, June 20), a summary of which is given in *The Churchman* (New York, July 27). The method of Eusebius, says Professor Harnack, deserves attention. He continues:

"To-day we are in the habit of treating heresies, sects, and schisms as negative and positive factors in the history of dogma. Eusebius's plan of summarizing them and discussing them from the point of view of their influence on Christian belief and Christian practise is more instructive. It is a good thing to ask what were the effects of the disturbances and difficulties. Their results for the church are a more important study than their classification. This practical point of view was taken in ancient times. The people who wrote against heresies devoted themselves to showing how heresies affected the Christian community. Sometimes the effects are by no means proportional to the disturbing phenomena. Sometimes vital errors have produced very small results. On the other hand, a small deviation from customary faith has brought about violent results. Indeed, attacks on the church's teaching have gone through all stages, from the severest to the relatively very moderate form of disturbance. The first thing to notice is who has been the cause of the disturbance. This makes a great difference. The effect, from the point of view of the author, decreases as the square of his distance from the church. A clergyman, a monk, a really pious layman, and a trained theologian can produce mighty disturbances. We know how it is said to-day: 'If Dr. So-and-So left the theological faculty and went into the philosophical one, instead of an unbelieving theologian we should have a believing philosopher.' . . . . . .

"As to the history of disturbances, the first thing that strikes the historian is their regularity and their frequency. The causes are numerous; they are perpetually producing typical results. The types of men who cause disturbance are not particularly varied. They can be reduced to a very few. The points of departure of a disturbance may be found in teaching, in public worship, in the conception of the religious ideal or church constitution. A spark from any of these spheres once kindled, the flame is extended to all the rest. The Puritans were at the same time independents; they also represented a new conception of God, a new Christian scheme of life. Arianism threatened not only church teaching but the liturgy, the practical Christian ideal, and finally, by its alliance with the state, the constitution of the church."

The next thing to notice, we read, is that, on the whole, disturbances diminish rather than increase in strength as time goes on in the course of Christian history. In the first century St. Paul "uprooted the whole system founded by the original apostles—the Mosaic law, circumcision, worship, feast days." Further:

"It is marvelous that such a revolution did not destroy the church. Then look at the second and third centuries. Some historical pictures will explain the situation. In Smyrna a Christian persecution had broken out. Two pyres stood side by side. On one of them the Catholic Pionius was meeting his death; on the other the presbyter Metrodorus, a follower of Marcion, both sealing their belief like heroes. . . . . .

"Or still another picture—in Cæsarea in Palestine a Christian priest and scholar was at work, the scholar of his age, the greatest theologian of the church, Origen. Openly he was destroying nothing; he seemed to be conserving everything. He protected every idea of the faith, every pious rite, every ceremony. He held the field against heathen philosophers, heretics, schismatics. He defended both Testaments with victorious power and ability. He stood for all that the church taught and prescribed; and yet, secretly he disturbed and shattered the church more terribly than any one before him. He dethroned faith, put it in a subordinate position, constructed over it from speculation and reasoning a new building, built a bridge between philosophy and revelation, and transformed the fact of salvation into an idea. In the midst of it all this man showed an exemplary Christian piety, deep calmness of soul, and an unconquerable certainty and joyfulness of temper. What terrible distress to the church's belief, to orthodox practise lie in these three examples! How small, compared with them, are the disturbances of our day.

"The fourth century was not less complicated, not less filled with problems. Arianism brought fearful dilemmas. Christians had to decide whether Christ was God in the same sense as the Father, or whether he was a demigod."

The disturbances of the present day, Professor Harnack thinks, are weaker than in past times. "Liberal theologians are, on the whole, conservative and positive." He gives us this analysis of the theological unrest of our times:

"Attempts to unite the Christian point of view with naturalism do not disturb the church any more than Epicureanism and fatalism did in ancient times. We are not fighting over the conception of God. Pantheistic opinions have slight influence. That there is but one—the ideal of the Christian life—is universally allowed. Really, in the great field of Christian ethics there is not as much discussion as there should be. Questions about the Old and New Testament, inspiration, scriptural infallibility, are being discust, but there is no great conflict; it is rather a series of skirmishes. The positions of the Scriptures are not weakened. We know and value the prophetical books, the Gospels, and the Pauline Epistles more than ever before. We have a more balanced appreciation of the miraculous than was possible either in the eighteenth or in the nineteenth century. Historical studies are more impartial, more realistic, more true to their originals. Over questions of church order, Christian worship, necessary reforms, we are not struggling. One might indeed wish that there was more interest taken in these questions, more readiness to meet the demands of our age.

"There are a number of theological disputes, academic questions, serious scientific questions, which scholars must and can settle; but they need not lead to disturbances. There is only one great problem before the Christian world that is producing disturbance. This is the Christological question. But how much are we learning from history, even in this field! Insignificant investigations, apparently pointless disputes, are all producing a result. He who has ears to hear already hears in the midst of the roar of the battle the tone of a future signal of peace. He who has eyes to see already sees in the midst of fluid elements the future crystal being formed. One disturbance, one only, may be too optimistically looked at and judged—the modern view of the world, the characteristics of modern life in its sensualism, and its conviction that men have become new creatures. I think that what we have gone through with in the last thirty years in the knowledge of higher questions and things touches the periphery of life, not its center. As a matter of fact, any generation from 1760 to our own time may be shown to have had greater and more distinguished men, deeper thoughts, and more powerful internal transformations than ours."

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LETTERS AND ART

A POET OF THE CITY

HENLEY the poet "rejoiced in the smell of the streets." In this respect he recalls the devotion Charles Lamb paid to the city and the life of peoples. "There we have the lover of life rising from the depths." So wrote Mr. George Meredith, the distinguished novelist, to the committee having in charge the memorial unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, on July 11. This monument, commemorating William Ernest Henley, was executed by Rodin, the bust being a replica of that made by the sculptor in 1886. It shows us, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "the bony, passionate face, with the heavy, pain-worn eyes of the Henley of the 'Hospital' poems and the 'Bric-à-brac' ballades and most of the 'Echoes.' Strangely enough, the year of the bust was the year of 'Margaritæ Sorori,' in which Henley wrote of his 'passing'—

> 'My task accomplished and the long day done,
> My wages taken, and in my heart
> Some late lark singing.'"

The ceremony of the unveiling marked the fourth anniversary of Henley's death, and was attended by a distinguished company of titled and literary people. George Meredith wrote the following letter, which we quote from *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"The place chosen for the memorial of Henley, in the heart of the great city he loved well and sang of nobly, strikes the mind as the fulfilment of this English poet's highest material aspiration, and can not but be in full accord with the wishes of his admirers. He had the poet's passion for nature and, by reason of it, the poet's fervent devotion to humanity. 'Light of the skies playing upon smoky vapor,' city scenery, city crowds, stirred in him those raptures which are the founts of spirited verse. Rightly could he speak of his 'unconquerable soul.' It was a soul that had to do perpetual battle with an undermined and struggling body, and this joyfully, and, as far as could be possible, buoyantly. For all his nature sprang up to hail the divinity of life. From a bed of sickness, that might seem a hopeless imprisonment, he gave out impressions of the daily hospital round and his own moods without a shadow of despair to darken the poetic vision. But when he was restored to companionship with his fellows, one involuntary touch occurs in his verse to tell of the suffering he had passed through. He rejoiced in the smell of the streets. There we have the lover of life rising from the depths. Such was the man.

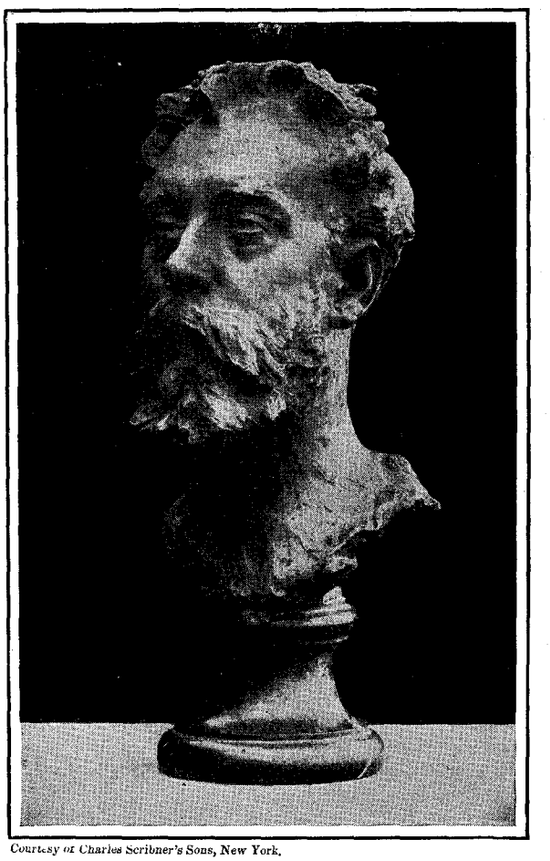
"As critic he had the rare combination of enthusiasm and a wakeful judgment. Pretentiousness felt his whip smartly; the accepted imbecile had to bear the weight of his epigram; but merit under a cloud, or just emerging, he sparkled on and lifted to the public view. He was one of the main supports of good literature in our time. His inspiriting heartiness and inciting counsels gathered about him a troop of young writers who were proud in acknowledging their debt to him for the first steps made on the road to distinction. Deploring we have lost him, we may marvel that we had him with us so long. What remains is the example of a valiant man; the memory of him in poetry that will endure."

Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., was the bearer of the personal message from the sculptor. The memorial, Mr. Wyndham declared, was "the monument of a man so brave that he would be sorry if I dwelt on the courage with which he bore the blows of fortune; of a poet who sang ever for his own heart rather than to listeners." Further:

"His music was not 'the still, sad music of humanity.' His music was never still, rarely sad, always intrepid. Ephemeral man of a planet wandering in stellar space was not to him

> An infant crying in the night,
> An infant crying for the light,

but rather as a child conquering fear by curiosity. He—so stricken, so bereaved—he, of all men, saw no reason for complaint, still less for revolt, in the scheme of an ordered universe, wherein the stars hold their courses above as the streams follow their channels below. He is the poet of generosity and order—of exuberant generosity and inexorable decrees. He loved England—the valor of England at war and the plenty of England in peace. And he lived in a world still young, in a world of newness and wonder. The accidents of life were all miracles to him. And he confronted them all, petty and momentous, sinister and glad, with unabated valiancy and a happy astonishment. He had and always would have critics, but they could say, as the old Jacobite said of William III., 'Brave, brave! By Heaven, he deserves a crown!'"



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY,
From the bust by Auguste Rodin.

The accidents of life were all miracles to Henley, says George Wyndham. "And he confronted them all, petty and momentous, sinister and glad, with unabated valiancy and a happy astonishment."

With these words Mr. Wyndham read the letter from Auguste Rodin, a translation of which, printed in the Manchester *Guardian*, is as follows:

"I met Henley about 1880. Since that time he encouraged me with all the weight of his position. When he was editor of *The Magazine of Art* he gave reproductions of my sculpture and he explained them. His letters were always a stimulant for me. I felt their friendliness and enthusiasm. He was moved by my sculpture; he would stand by me, and in England he was preparing success for me. He gave me his friends, Ionides, Monkhouse, and Stevenson. And when I, on my side, absorbed by the futile things that waste your time but are inevitable to a sculptor, neglected him, no longer wrote to him, he made allowances. His unalterable friendship made him understand, and he knew well that I had need of him, and he was constantly doing things for me without my knowing of it. And a little before his death he gave me again one of his great friends—Mr. George Wyndham, whose generous character is like his own and who is a poet like him. Indeed, it is a consolation for me to have done this bust. I feel that the forceful features of my friend are at rest in this great crypt of the beautiful church of St. Paul, majestic in its grand, severe, and elegant style, in the vast heart of London town. He is among the spirits who have worked for their country, and so for the world.

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He bore a life of pain, and the last blow was the death of his daughter, in whom the artist and father had concentrated his soul. Latterly I saw him still my friend, but the orb lowered toward the horizon like a soul that is setting. Artists had been his protégés, and many young literary men had had his help. Altho he had his little personal limitations, under his bruskness he was good. It consoles us to love him still in his effigy, and it encourages us to love a man who did his work so well, made strong by his faith in beauty."

OUR FORGOTTEN NATIONAL GALLERY

FOR half a century the nation has had a National Gallery of Art, but has been unaware of its good fortune. The interesting story of how the nation awoke to the fact is told by Miss Leila Mechlin in *The North American Review* (July 19). In 1846, when the Smithsonian Institution was established by act of Congress, it was made the lawful custodian of all works of art belonging to the nation. The Marsh collection of prints was purchased in 1849; but little was done thereafter in the way of actively accumulating art treasures. In course of time what the Government possest went into the collections of the Library of Congress or the Corcoran Art Gallery. The first sign of awakening memory of the legally constituted National Gallery came in July, 1903, when Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston left her collection of paintings and historical documents to the Corcoran gallery, with the provision, however, that if a national gallery should ever be established by the United States, her collection should revert to it. The Corcoran declined the left-handed gift; and the President, determined not to lose the collection for the nation, recommended, in his annual message of December, 1904, a provision for it, practically repeating the act of 1846. His message "opened the way to the discovery of the mislaid institution"; and a decree of the Supreme Court on July 11, 1906, "gave legal standing to a national gallery." No buildings, however, as yet exist to house the national collection, the Smithsonian Institution having again resumed the post of guardian. But the collections are growing almost as if by magic, as Miss Mechlin shows:

"Mrs. Johnston died in July, 1903; and, while the settlement of her estate was pending, Mr. Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, Mich., made his splendid gift to the nation, placing in the hands of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, on May 6, 1906, a deed to his private collection of paintings, prints, potteries, and other art objects, valued at $600,000, and promising to bequeath to the Institution the sum of $500,000 for the construction of a fire-proof building in which to house it. This had no reference to a national gallery, but it is probable, if not certain, that the discussions occasioned by Mr. Freer's original offer operated toward an awakening of interest on the part of those in authority and helped materially to quicken the solicitations of those outside. And in the end, tho the Freer collection will be in a separate building, a unit in itself, it will not be isolated to such an extent that it may not be considered a part of the National Gallery. It was, in fact, the beginning; the first stride toward a distant goal. That Mr. Freer recognized the desirability of centralizing, at Washington, the forces which make for national culture is significant."

QUEEN HELENE AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

A copy of the Discobolus of Myron, found by Queen Helena and dug out of the earth with the assistance of the King and Queen, has lately been added to the Museo delle Terme, Rome. As traditionally all the Discoboli bear the names of their discoverers or of their first reconstructors, "by two-fold right does this Discobolus bear the name of the Queen."

In addition to the Freer collection, which numbers the most notable examples of Whistler in America, another gift was added to the nation's possessions. We read:

"In March of the present year Mr. William T. Evans, of New York, than whom none has done more to advance and encourage American art, went to Washington and offered to present to the National Gallery a collection of paintings by American artists of established reputation—an offer which was promptly and gratefully accepted. This collection consisted of fifty pictures, and was given with the understanding that if, later on, it was found that any of the number failed to uphold a properly high standard it should be replaced by a better example, in order that not only the collection itself but the representation should be as good as possible. Nothing, it would seem, could be more fair-minded or generous, and certainly no small collection could better stand for contemporary American painting. It is not faultless or complete, but it is a nucleus, and such a one as, in all probability, could have been acquired by the nation in no other way. There are, for instance, included in this collection, paintings by Inness, Wyant, and Homer Martin, which are now almost unobtainable, to say nothing of works by John LaFarge, Winslow Homer, Robert Blum, and John H. Twachtman. Both the landscape and figure painters are represented, but the former with greater strength and comprehensiveness than the latter. Benjamin Constant said that Inness was the greatest landscape painter of his day; and, whether the statement may be taken at its face value or not, it is undoubtedly true that he and his contemporaries led the way to the noblest conception of landscape art that the world has ever known. Where, indeed, can we turn for truer or more sympathetic interpretations of the outdoor world than to the works of our modern American painters? They have not all seen it in the same way, nor interpreted it in the same manner; some are not poets or even good painters, but the majority of them are sincere and have independent conviction.

"In the Evans National gallery collection, which for lack of available space has been temporarily loaned to the Corcoran gallery, there are landscapes by D. W. Tryon, J. Francis Murphy, Charles B. Davis, Henry Ranger, Charles Melville Dewey, Louis Paul Dessar, Ballard Williams and Albert Blakelock, J. Alden Weir and Robert Minor, as well as by the older men already mentioned. And, of the figure painters included in the catalog, there are John W. Alexander, T. W. Dewing, John LaFarge, Walter Shirlaw, Louis Loeb, Sargeant Kendall, Charles C. Curran, J. Alden Weir, and William T. Smedley—some of the strongest and best. From first to last, the collection has been well assembled and with a view to set forth not merely notable examples, but the work of those who have contributed something individually to the art of our land."

Besides these splendid possessions the nation holds the privilege of exhibiting on loan the collection formed by the late Lucius Tuckerman, covering a later period of European art than the Lane collection. It represents that trend of art now repudiated in practise, but historically interesting, when the rôle of the writer was usurped and pictures addrest themselves to "narration," while "carrying at the same time the painter's craftsmanship to remarkable perfection." There is also entrusted to the National Gallery, for exhibition purposes, a collection of bronzes and plaster casts by the late Edward Kemeys, the distinguished animal sculptor.

The great and first need is a building, says Miss Mechlin,

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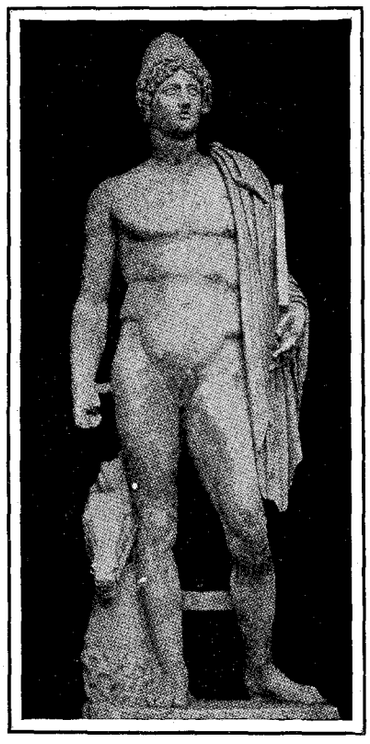
"one which will adequately and appropriately afford a home for the institution, and allow in its plan for continued growth." We read finally:

"Undoubtedly, an appropriation for this purpose will be asked of Congress at its next session; and, tho it is possible that, in pursuance of what has been characterized as its 'extravagant policy of economy,' the request may be refused, it would seem more logical to believe that, with evidence of so much outside interest and enthusiasm, national support will be forthcoming."

RECENT ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS

THE archeological world of Italy seems this year to be teeming with interesting events of all kinds and ages. Most notable of all, according to Miss Amy R. Bernardy, teacher of Italian at Smith College and a native of Italy, was the discovery last spring of an ancient copy of the "Discobolus" of Myron by no humbler investigators than the King and Queen of Italy. Next to it in importance is the recovery for the art world of the "Greek Priestess," which, tho found in 1878 at Anzio, was only a few weeks since purchased by the Government for the Museo delle Terme, in Rome. Another ancient statue, recovered twenty years ago, but only just brought to the knowledge of students of ancient art, is that of one of the "Dioscuri," the divine brothers worshiped by the Romans under the name of Castores, to whom they raised a temple in the Forum. Then again, according to Miss Bernardy, "the pick and shovel of the workmen engaged in building expensive apartment-houses on the grounds and with the capital of the Commercial Bank" at Rome uncovered the long missing statue of Parian marble needed to complete the series of the Niobides that anciently adorned the gardens of Sallust. A prehistoric village, not far from Girgenti in Sicily, is being investigated; while ancient Pæstum is rewarding systematic scrutiny in such wise as this, which we read in the Boston *Transcript:*



ONE OF THE DIOSCURI,

Found at Baiæ and now photographed for the first time. Rarely are the "Heavenly Twins" found as separate statues. Purchased for the National Museum, Naples.

"None of its stately glory will be destroyed, but knowledge will add scientific interest to artistic beauty. The excavations were inspired by the certainty 'of retracing the ancient plans of the city; of finding the utensils of ancient temples, and of making new points as regards the unknown Pre-Hellenic civilization.' So far the results have really surpassed the expectations. A great Pre-Hellenic station has been found right across the grounds facing the Temple, along a most ancient road nine meters wide, with sidewalks two meters wide, bearing the traces and furrows of the traffic. This is now uncovered for the length of sixty meters. Besides this there are the remains of a temple, and, lucky find, an archaic inscription of untold importance, full of information about the divinity of the Temple; colored terra-cottas, silver coins, amulets, figured fragments, bracelets, lithic objects of the greatest beauty, perfect arms and bronzes, a small idol of incalculable age, and hundreds of other sundry objects of archeolithic and neolithic age in bronze and iron. This discovery extends the historic background of Pæstum way into the millenniums of prehistory, and its importance to history can hardly be overrated."

The statue unearthed by the King and Queen was found in the grounds of the Castile Porsiano on the Tyrrhenian coast. The Queen was one day watching some excavating at the Pan Jano di Lauro when, among the bricks which "mostly bore the imprint of the year 142 A.D., and the Emperor Antoninus Pius," "there appeared something white: marble, the knee of a statue." The King was at the moment disporting himself on horseback along the seashore. Miss Bernardy writes:

PRIESTESS OF ANZIO,

A work of the best Greek period, discovered among the ruins of Nero's villa. Purchased for the National Museum in Rome.

"The King was soon called back by the Queen's joyous exclamations; and the royal couple set to work in a burst of enthusiasm along with the men of the pick and the shovel, so that it is said that the royal hands bore the marks of their unwonted activity for some time afterward. But a few hours of the feverish work ended by revealing to the delighted discoverers the noblest reproduction extant of the Discobolus of Myron; somewhat damaged, it is true, and in disconnected fragments, but such yet that a reconstruction seemed not only possible but gave every promise of being successful. The first reconstruction was attempted on the spot by the Queen herself. And since traditionally all the Discoboli (and many other famous Greek statues) bear the name of the discoverer or that of the first reconstructor, by twofold right does this Discobolus bear the name of the Queen."

The original statue by Myron, "the Eleutherian predecessor of Phidias, immortalized by this work (and by a bronze group of Marsyas, Apollo's unfortunate rival, which was cast for the Acropolis at Athens)," is thus described by Miss Bernardy:

"The original Discobolus of Myron was a simple realistic representation of a youthful athlete hurling the disk, which form of sport, quite popular in Greece, was supposed to test more fairly than any other the dexterity of the player. The disk was of wood, bound with iron, weighing on the whole some five or six pounds. It was held loosely in the right hand, and, after some preliminary swinging of the body forward and the arm backward, hurled through with all the athlete's might. The fleeting moment of the backward swing was that caught by Myron for his bronze."

The "Priestess of Anzio" or the "Greek Priestess" which the Department of Fine Arts has just purchased for the museum at Rome, was found by a "freak of chance: a sudden tidal commotion on the Tyrrhenian shore having caused the downfall of a large strip of land and revealed the whiteness of this lovely marble almost intact." We read further:

"It represents a graceful feminine figure, life-sized, clothed with chiton and himation, bare-headed and bare-shouldered (shoulder and head being carved out of a piece of separate and more perfect marble than the rest), standing in an attitude of remarkable ease

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and grace, holding a tray or tablets with a branch of laurel or possibly papyrus. The hands and the right forearm are unfortunately missing, and the nose is slightly damaged. But altogether there is nothing in all Greek art that we know that can be compared to this thing of beauty, except the Venus of Milo or the Niké of Samothracia, better known as the Winged Victory."

The statue of one of the Dioscuri, now first shown in a photographic copy, was discovered near Baiæ, and has just been purchased for the Museo Nazionale in Naples. Of this Prof. Rodolfo Lanciani writes in *The Illustrated London News* (July 6):

"The hero stands in a noble attitude, with his characteristic attributes, the chlamys thrown over his left shoulder, and the conical cap. This style of cap was Spartan (the Dioscuri were supposed to have been born of Leda and Tyndareus, King of Lacedæmon), but at a later period it was considered to represent half an eggshell, an allusion to the well-known myth of their mother's encounter with the Swan.

"Castor and Pollux were considered to be savior gods, the mighty helpers of man, especially of travelers by sea; and the apparition of their stars above the ship-masts was considered a sure sign of protection (the fire of St. Elmo of the present day). The strange part of the discovery made at Baiæ is that while, as a rule, the brothers are always represented together (for instance, in the group on the Quirinal, in that of the Capitol, in a third by the Pool of Juturna, and so on), this one stood alone as a guardian to the beautiful villa which in old times covered the slopes of the hill of Tritoli, and which probably belonged to a wealthy Roman citizen, Publius Octavius Lutatius Quintilianus, whose name is engraved on the lead pipes carrying water to the various fountains and reservoirs."

FALSEHOOD IN ART

THE charge that art is based on an "essential falsehood," tho as old as Plato, is also as new as the latest French critic of social esthetics. Mr. Frederic Paulhan's recent work on "Falsehood in Art" makes an application of the venerable *criteria* to realistic forms of art unknown in Plato's time, and does it with such power as to lead Mr. Faguet, member of the French Academy, to describe his book as "one of great profundity and originality and as embodying in itself a system of social esthetics almost entirely new." Art, according to Mr. Paulhan, "does not transform the world as does industry; it does not teach us, like science, to make its acquaintance in order to be able to modify it later; it does not offer us, like religion, the aid of a superior power capable of really ameliorating our state here below." It is by means of a lie, he declares, that art "suppresses the world and causes another one to rise in its place." This other world art "does not give to us as true; but tho we know it to be false, we accept it as true and allow it to live within us." Mr. Faguet, in *La Revue* (Paris, July 1), gives the following summary of Paulhan's argument:

"Realistic art is not realistic, as has been suspected, more or less, by those who know that by definition and, I may say, by professional necessity, art can not be realistic. Realistic art is not realistic. It consists in presenting to us personages whom we believe that we have seen or whom we believe that we may have seen, but whom we have never seen with the precision, simplicity, and magnitude in which it presents them to us. The sensation, then, is a double one; because we think that we have seen them, they interest us like scientific truths, and this interest makes us abandon ourselves with delight to the contemplation of beings who, after all, are entirely imaginary. We think that we have seen Homais. Never have we seen a type so complete, so perfect, so coherent, so well organized as Homais. Only because we believe that we have seen and recognized him do we take an enormous interest in recognizing him; and meanwhile it is a person magnificently imaginary and magnificently created by an artist whom we are admiring. Art of this kind, like sentimental art, gives us another order of ideas, spares us an effort; and, from what would be an effort, it makes a pleasure. We would search about us, in the circle, the café, the parliament, in our own family, for the scattered elements of Homais, and it would be a trouble, or at least a pleasure mingled with trouble. Art presents us with a complete Homais in whose presence we have at the same time the scientific pleasure of saying, 'It is exact,' and the literary pleasure of contemplating a character which, whatever one may say, is perfectly imaginary.

"In a word, 'realism tends to represent an imaginary world sufficiently similar to the real world to enable us to rediscover in it the things and the people whom we know.'

"Finally, if we consider moral and moralizing art the art of moral intent (almost unknown with us; but elsewhere there are Dickens, George Eliot, Tolstoy), art is still a lie, a beautiful lie; but a lie. It systematizes and magnifies the elements borrowed from reality, systematizes and magnifies them in such a way as to deceive us pleasurably and—this time—morally and salutarily. . .

"For the moment let us say that there is a lie here also, a lie which is all the stronger because the author is possest with an energetic passion, an ardent desire to make us believe. There is no doubt that Corneille . . . wishes with all his might to make us admire a *Cid*, an *Augustus*, an old *Horace*, a *Polyeucte*, and, by the admiration which they will excite in us, to impel us to imitate them. Hence this beautiful excess of grandeur, of magnanimity, of assertion of the will, an excess which is an artistic beauty, but which is a lie, a flight outside of the real.

"There is as much falsehood in moral idealization of works of art as in the immorality of works of art. One might venture the guess that it is perhaps on this account that Corneille represents his rogues in such frightful, improbable colors, employing the same zeal in blackening them to make them detested as he does in illuminating and glorifying his heroes to make them loved. Morality itself lies when it takes the form of art, because the essence of art is falsehood itself."

But from this point of view, it is asked, what becomes of all the fine phrases concerning the purifying, uplifting, and ennobling properties of art? Falsehood corrupts and demoralizes instead of purifying and strengthening the moral fiber. To a certain extent, says Mr. Faguet, Mr. Paulhan accepts the logic of his theory and thus describes the injury wrought by art:

"Art is immoral. It is so first for the artist himself whom . . . it accustoms to look upon all things from the point of view of art and to despise reality except as an object of art. The artist detaches himself from the world and does not think of being useful to it or of concerning himself with it. . . . He only thinks of painting it by distorting it. There is a profound immorality in this state of mind.

"And art is immoral for the public—reader, spectator, auditor—because it destroys the world, in truth, to substitute for it a factitious world, which, were it the most beautiful, still has the terrible fault of not being true and of rendering the person who contemplates it and in a manner inhabits it incapable of mingling usefully, practically, salutarily, and therefore morally in the real world.

"Art is particularly immoral because it inspires in both artist and public the *artistic pose*, that is to say, the habit of looking upon whatever exists as a spectacle, as an interesting spectacle, but as nothing more than a spectacle. . . . The man who has assumed the artistic pose becomes perfectly insensible to the essence of things and looks upon anything, no matter how tragic it may be, like a *bibelot*. There is something of Nero gazing at the conflagration of Rome in every man who looks on a scene of real life as on a curious tableau or as on something from which a curious tableau might be drawn."

So far Mr. Paulhan, as interpreted by Mr. Faguet, has been quite stern and merciless in upsetting our fixt conceptions and shattering our fond dreams. But for an interval he relents and consolingly admits an "indirect" moral utility in art. Thus:

"For, after all, if man wishes to destroy the real world, it is probably because he finds it bad and probably, also, because he tends to replace it by a world which should be good. It is not necessary to go so far as to say that 'if art is essentially immoral, it is so out of a care for morality' or that 'the essential immorality of art is a consequence of its essential morality,' formulas which too strongly savor of the juggler, but it may justly be said that 'the tendency which produces art is also that which,' in another geometrical plane, 'becomes the moral tendency *par excellence*,' since, if we have the tendency to destroy a bad world, it is for the sake of replacing it by a good world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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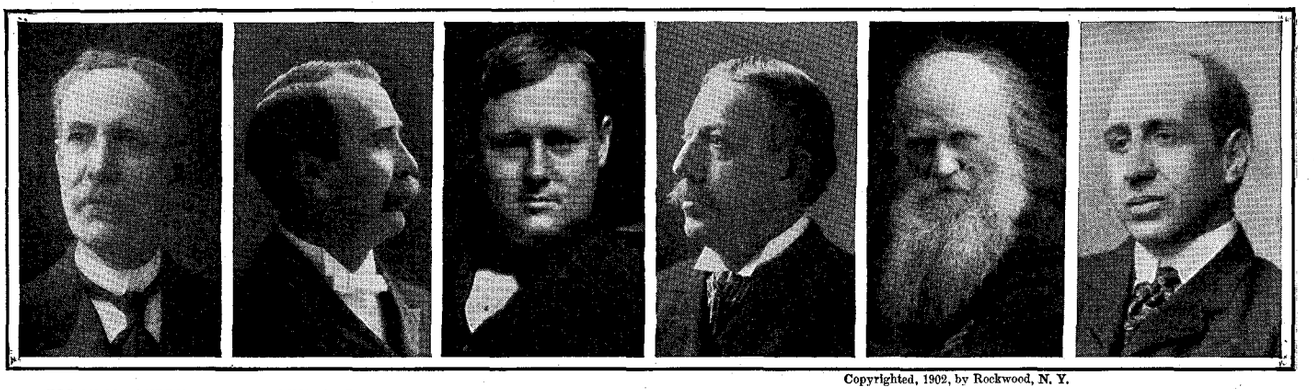

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ELROY M. AVERY. LOUIS A. BANKS. WALLACE IRWIN. DAVID STARR JORDAN. JOAQUIN MILLER. RALPH D. PAINE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Aimes, Hubert H. S., Ph.D. A History of Slavery in Cuba. 1511–1868. 12mo, pp. xi–298. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Angier, Belle Sumner. The Garden Book of California. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. vii–141. New York: Paul Elder & Co.

Avery, Elroy McKendree. A History of the United States. Volume 3. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xliii–446. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers.

Baker, Ernest A., M.A. History in Fiction. A Guide to the best Historical Romances, Sagas, Novels, and Tales. English, American, and Foreign. Two volumes. 16mo, pp. 253–228. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Banks, Rev. Louis Albert. The Sinner and His Friends. 12mo, pp. iv–358. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.30 net.

Bartlett, Archie E. Dramas of Camp and Cloister. 12mo, pp. 252. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50 net.

Bishop, Alvin B. Songs After Noon. 16mo, pp. 114. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25 net.

Brown, William Adams, D.D. Christian Theology in Outline. 8mo, pp. xiv–468. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Bulpett, C. W. L. A Picnic Party in Wildest Africa: Being a Sketch of a Winter's Trip to Some of the Unknown Waters of the Upper Nile. With illustrations and map. 8vo, pp. xiii–246. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Descriptive books on Africa are multiplying at so rapid a rate that the title "Dark Continent," which has hitherto been so distinctive, will soon be looked upon as a misnomer. Within the past few years, since the Boer War in fact, Europeans have pierced into almost all parts of Africa, and with pen and camera have given the world ample descriptions of their adventures. It may be now said that almost the whole of the huge continent has emerged from the night that for ages encompassed it. The more one reads of Africa, the more amazing becomes the fact that this immense and opulent portion of the globe has defied the curiosity of men until almost the twentieth century. "Africa portentosa" were the words the ancients applied to it. By them it was regarded as a reign of terror.

In the latest account of the marvels of this fascinating country a great deal of new and suggestive information is offered. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the volume is the chapter which deals with Abyssinia. The accounts of the Abyssinians by the latest exploring party differ in some points from those we have been accustomed to read. The members of this people—by eminence the finest to be found in Africa—are described as a fine-looking type of men who, under proper control, would make a splendid nation. Many writers have paid tribute to them. Their origin, for aught that we know to the contrary, may revert to one of the branches of Carthaginian civilization. The authors of the present volume are rather severe in their criticism of certain Abyssinian traits. While this people are credited with intelligence to a remarkable degree, they are characterized as untruthful, wily, hard, and cruel. As for the country itself, it is pictured in glowing terms. Abyssinia is wonderfully rich in natural advantages and seems to have endless possibilities. There are magnificent grazing-grounds, suitable for all agricultural purposes. The air of the country is like "fine wine," and the fresh strong breezes are laden with forest scents. The illustrations are profuse and deal mostly with unusual aspects of the country.

Coghill, Stanley. Hathor. 16mo, pp. 69. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. 75 cents net.

Cook, Joel, and **Forbes-Lindsey,** C. H. America and Her Insular Possessions. With photogravures and maps. Five volumes. Crown octavo, about 500 pages each. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $12.50.

In these five volumes are described not only the United States, but the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam, Panama, and the Greater Antilles. Mr. Cook is the author of the first three, and Mr. Forbes-Lindsey writes the remaining two. Each author has already justified himself amply as a descriptive writer of travel-books. Each has a journalist's eye for what is striking or picturesque, and sense of historic values. The volumes are illustrated with more than a hundred and twenty-five photogravures and three maps. They are bound attractively.

Dahlinger, Charles W. Where the Red Volleys Poured. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 375. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Drew, Gilman A., Ph.D. A Laboratory Manual of Invertebrate Zoology. 12mo, pp. vii–201. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Co. $1.25 net.

Grunwald, Charles. Garrison's Finish. A Romance of the Race-course. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 282. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Irwin, Wallace. The Shame of the Colleges. Pictures by M. L. Blumenthal. 12mo. New York: The Outing Co.

James, Winifred. Bachelor Betty. 12mo, pp. 267. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

Jordan, David Starr. The Philosophy of Hope. 12mo, pp. 42. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. 75 cents net.

Joe Tilden's Recipes for Epicures. 16mo, pp. 132. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1 net.

Keeler, Charles. Bird Notes Afield. (Essays on the Birds of the Pacific Coast, with a Field Check-List.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix–226. San Francisco and New York: Paul Elder & Co. $2 net.

Keeler, Charles. San Francisco and Thereabout. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. 97. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $1.50 net.

Kirkham, Stanton Davis. The Ministry of Beauty. 12mo, pp. v–179. New York: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

Landon, Perceval. Under the Sun. Impressions of Indian Cities: with a Chapter Dealing with the Later Life of Nana Sahib. Profusely illustrated in color, photogravure, and half-tone. 8vo, pp. xii–288. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $4.80 net.

This volume, descriptive of present-day India and sumptuously illustrated, has most of the attractive literary features of the author's recent volume on Tibet. It is the result of actual experience gained in annual wanderings over India during the last five years, and its principal object has been to show the remarkable contrasts, the widely different local color, of the cities of India. Altho the subjects treated have inspired successive writers since the days of Sir John Mandeville, who testified to the diversity of Indian cities, their fascination seems to have a permanent hold upon human interest. Aside from its intrinsic merit, the volume possesses timely interest by reason of the recent reports of disaffection and incipient revolt in India.

The volume opens with a description of Bombay. This historic city may be said to stand alone in India. It is described as living fiercely from day to day. Its architecture is "restless and feverish." It is a species of Vanity Fair in which life has a hectic character. Despite its magnificence it is but a caravansary and a starting-place, a sort of "clearing-house for five continents."

More picturesque than Bombay, which is now largely a modern city, is Udaipur, favorite resort of tourists and described by the author as the most "dainty and feminine" of Indian cities. It includes two islands covered with those exquisite marble palaces which are the admiration and despair of modern architects—palaces like jewel-boxes, with carvings and tracery as delicate as lace. Here and there "the whiteness of the half-translucent architecture is relieved by a touch of green where a banyan or a group of acacias rises from a walled-in garden plot, but the same quick white of half a hundred shades and values, argent in the sun and veiled blue in the shadows, spreads along the palace wall or points itself into the dome and pinnacle of the roof, till the upper line cuts the blue of the air."

Jaipur, Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Puri, Ranqvon, Mandalay, Benares, and many other cities, each stamped with its individual traits, and presenting the most striking contrasts, are described in turn. The tragic story of Cawnpur, which has been told a thousand times, is here retold with the addition of some interesting incidents, hitherto unrecorded.

In spite of the wealth of printed matter upon the subject of India Mr. Landon's book contains much information that is new and original. The reader lays down

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this delightful volume with the conviction that the "gorgeous East" is worthy of its transcendent fame, that the reality exceeds the picture.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter from the viewpoint of history is the one that deals with the later days of Nana-Sahib, who ordered the massacre of Cawnpur. This terrible figure, who looms like a bloody wraith in Anglo-Indian annals, suddenly vanished about 1857, and reports of his death were circulated and believed. It is now ascertained that the reports were false and that Nana survived until 1885, and probably until ten years later. Mr. Landon has investigated the subject thoroughly and gives the result of his researches in the final chapter of his book. It is a tragic picture which he gives of the famous chief—old, deserted, and fallen into partial imbecility, but still haunted by his dream of freeing his country from the English yoke. The illustrations, an important feature of the book, include many unusual aspects of India.

Lockwood, George B. The New Harmony Movement. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvi–404. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miller, Joaquin. Light: A Narrative Poem. 12mo. Boston: Hubert B. Turner.

Paine, Ralph D. The Greater America. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xiii–327. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Russell, William Ingraham. The Romance and Tragedy of a Well-Known Business Man of New York. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 251. Jesup, Howard Co., Md.: William I. Russell.

It was said of Balzac that his genius could invest business with the charm of romance, but we have now reached the point where business itself has become romantic, and our later novelists have discovered in the modern kings of finance, who have parceled among themselves the commercial world, material that opens up whole new vistas for imaginative writing. The drama of modern finance has been exploited in half a dozen recent novels of respectable quality, and it is possible that in time a great work of fiction will be produced in this field.

In the present volume we have the record, not of imaginary happenings based on human facts, but of actual events in the life of one of those typical New York business men who by their own efforts have risen from obscurity and poverty to affluence and power. Published at first in an autograph edition and privately circulated, the book attracted considerable comment among its thousand subscribers. "Frenzied finance" and certain recent developments in the commercial world have given to the publication unusual timeliness, and a second edition of the volume for general circulation has just been issued. The critical comment on the book is generally favorable. The Boston *Herald* calls it an "unusual story, a very human document of romance and tragedy," and the San Francisco *Call* speaks of the love-story as having all the charm of "a beautiful thing simply told."

It is the story of the author's rise from an office-boy in Wall Street to a recognized place among the powers of finance. From the first he met with uniform success. Added to this was what he describes as perfect domestic happiness. In time the gates of New York's exclusive society were thrown open to him, and everything seemed to prophesy definitive success. Precisely at the moment when he seemed most secure the thunderbolt descended. By one of those financial cataclysms, which are now familiar enough to Wall Street, he saw himself utterly ruined, bereft at a single stroke of money, home, and friends. The tragedy is described in simple but pathetic words whose accent of truth makes a deep impression upon the reader. Then follows the story of the ruined man's heroic struggle to retrieve his fortunes, the treacheries of former friends, and the myriad agonies of the man who suddenly falls from affluence to poverty.

While the book can make no literary pretensions whatsoever, and is at times prolix, it has real value as a human document. For those who would gain real knowledge of one of the most fascinating phases of American life it is full of information. Of course the literary amateur is written large in the book. The typographical style, too, is irritating. Because a writer indulges in an endless series of short paragraphs, he is not necessarily Victor Hugo. These defects, however, are secondary considerations in a work of this kind, whose manifest object is to present a real photograph of an unusually interesting and typical life.

Taylor, Edward Robeson. Selected Poems. 8vo, pp. xiii–159. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson. $2 net.

Terhune, Albert Payson. Caleb Conover, Railroader. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. New York: The Authors and Newspapers Association. 50 cents.

Thomas, Anne Butler. Golden Winged Days. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50 net.

Thorne, Guy. The Serf. 12mo, pp. 310. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Todd, Charles Burr. In Olde Massachusetts. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. viii–253. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50 net.

Waite, Alice Crocker. Bird Echoes. (Songs of the Wildwood.) 12mo, pp. 86. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25 net.

Wardle, Jane. The Artistic Temperament. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Stephen Cartmel was a rising artist in the fashionable world of London, while his old schoolmate some years his senior, *John Blaicklock*, had prospered to the extent of owning eleven London shops and a factory. *Blaicklock* had married a pretty young woman, one of his own employees, and *Cartmel* undertook to paint her portrait. *Blaicklock* had been a model husband in everything except the faculty of inspiring love in his own wife. *Cartmel*, gifted with the artistic temperament, and already engaged to marry *Claire Stanmore*, imperceptibly fell in love with *Mrs. Blaicklock* and she with him.

Many compromising situations ensued, ending at last in a mysterious tragedy on the pier at Newhaven, with the full details of which the London newspapers for several days were filled. *Cartmel* finally married *Claire;* and *Blaicklock* made aware of his thoughtless neglect of his wife, turned his shops into a limited liability company, and went abroad with her for a long tour. While on the way home, *Mrs. Blaicklock* died from what appears to have been a broken heart. *Cartmel*, meanwhile, advanced in success as an artist by leaps and bounds, and through the influence of the powerful family with which marriage allied him, rose at last, not only to membership in the Royal Academy, but to be president of that august body.

From all this it may be seen that the real hero, who is *Blaicklock*, and his easily forgiven, much-wronged wife are the ones who suffer, while the real villain, *Cartmel*, of the artistic temperament, is the one whose lines move on to fame and fortune. The story, while it lacks in poetic justice, is in more senses than one consistent with the logic of English social life. What is more to the point, it is charmingly narrated by Jane Wardle. There is not a dull page in it. Like many English novels which ought to sell better in this country than they do, it strikes deep, keeping a firm hold on elemental things in human nature.

Waring, Henry F. Christianity and Its Bible. 12mo, pp. 396. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.

Weale, B. L. Putnam [Editor]. Indiscreet Letters from Peking. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 447. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

Whitcomb, Charlotte. Frontispiece. Verses. 12mo, pp. 61. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.

Widney, Joseph P. Race Life of the Aryan Peoples. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. vii–347, vii–357. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $4 net.

Dr. Widney's two volumes present an historical study which seems never to have been attempted before—a study of the migrations and in some sense the achievements of the various races whom we group generally under the term Aryan. He begins with the old home in Central Asia, and then in chronological order narrates, with the mastery and clearness of a skilled historian, the moving story of migrations first to India, then to Southern and Western Europe, and finally to America. In a sense, we have here the story of what to English readers and many others is the story of ancient and modern civilization.

Dr. Widney's purpose, however, has not been so much to chronicle achievements as to describe the circumstances which led to and attended the migrations. He has obviously given to the study of his theme a considerable part of a long life. His book is not a compilation, nor is it a new statement of a theme already set forth at length by other writers, but an original conception worked out through fine research, carefully coordinated, and written in a clear and attractive style.

The narrative embraces events which cover a period of practically three thousand years. In two volumes Dr. Widney has been able only to sketch this history in its main outlines, but the reader everywhere is imprest by his possession of knowledge more ample than appears on the printed page. In other words, he knows more than he tells. But the story is all here. The book should perform a useful function in diffusing knowledge of the wonderful achievements of these Aryan races.

The Evening Sun of New York, in an extended notice, describes it as "a narrative of absorbing interest, as well as a treatise of erudite character." The Philadelphia *North American* says it is "a historical epic, disclosing how the Aryan man has lived, subdued the wilderness, built up empires with the ax and plow, and sailed unknown seas in an ever-restless course," all of which Dr. Widney has set forth eloquently in a manner "as absorbing as a romance." The Newark *News* characterizes it as "one of the really important books of the opening years of the twentieth century"; while The Detroit *News* says Dr. Widney's task "has been so ably performed as to eclipse the ephemeral novel in enthralling interest," the book being "not so much a history—tho primarily it is such—as an interpretation or a word-picture of history."

Willocks, M. P. The Wingless Victory. 12mo, pp. viii–411. New York: The John Lane Co. $1.50 net.

Wyllarde, Dolf. As Ye Have Sown. 12mo, pp. 363. New York. John Lane & Co. $1.50.

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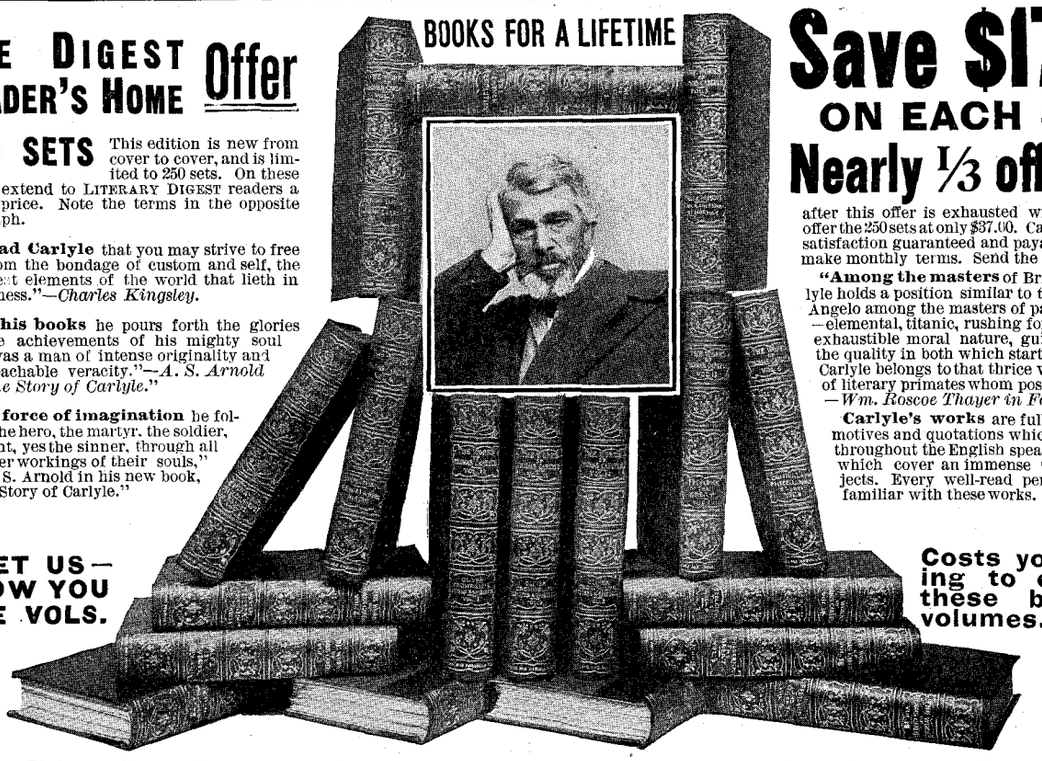

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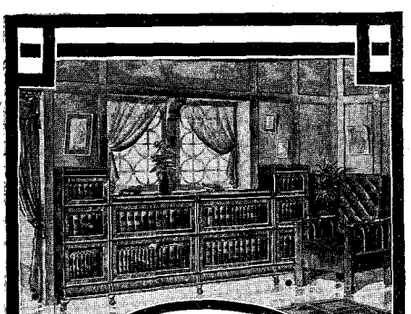

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Bear her along
Keep ye your song
Tender and sweet and low:

Fairies must die!
Ask ye not why,
Ye that have hurt her so.

Passing away—flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

Men upon earth
Bring us to birth
Gently at even and morn!

When as brother and brother
They greet one another
And smile—then a fairy is born!

But at each cruel word
Upon earth that is heard,
Each deed of unkindness or hate,

Some fairy must pass
From the games in the grass
And steal through the terrible Gate.

Passing away—flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

If ye knew, if ye knew
All the wrong that ye do
By the thought that ye harbor alone,
How the face of some fairy
Grows wistful and weary
And the heart in her cold as a stone!

Ah, she was born
Blithe as the morn
Under an April sky,—

Born of the greeting
Of two lovers meeting!
They parted, and so she must die!

Passing away—flower from the spray! Color and light from the leaf!
Soon, soon will the year shed its bloom on her bier, and the dust of its dreams on our grief.

Cradled in blisses,
Yea, born of your kisses,
Oh, ye lovers that met by the moon,

She would not have cried
In the darkness and died
If ye had not forgotten so soon!

Cruel mortals, they say,
Live forever and aye,
And they pray in the dark on their knees!

But the flowers that are fled
And the loves that are dead,
What heaven takes pity on these?

Bear her along—singing your song—tender and sweet and low!
Fairies must die! Ask ye not why—ye that have hurt her so.

Passing away—
Flower from the spray!
Color and light from the leaf!

Soon, soon will the year
Shed its bloom on her bier
And the dust of its dreams on our grief.

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The Weybridge Race Track.—The automobile race track recently completed at Weybridge, England, is not exclusively for racing. It will afford motor-car owners and manufacturers testing-ground unequaled in the world. The New York *Times* publishes the following description of the track:

It is practically an inverted colosseum, for, whereas in the case of the famous Roman amphitheater, the spectators surrounded the arena, at Weybridge the arena will surround the spectators with one great sweep of three and a quarter miles of concrete deck, 100 feet wide. With the exception of one curve, the whole track will be in view of the spectators.

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A remarkable point about the track is the slope of the curves. They are like the sides of an immense smooth bowl with the subtlest increase in steepness from level to an almost precipitous angle. The curves were designed on a strictly mathematical basis, each foot of elevation being specially regulated to meet the requirements of cars traveling at speeds of from thirty to 120 miles an hour. A car traveling 100 miles an hour, for example, will encircle the curve far above those traveling thirty to fifty miles an hour. The construction of the track consumed upward of 200,000 tons of concrete.

Edge's Record.—On the track at Weybridge, England, where the conditions were favorable to a high and sustained speed, a man named Selwyx Francis Edge recently drove a motor-car 1,581 miles in twenty-four hours. The safety of the driver was provided for by the absence of perilous curves and by the assurance that no obstacles could possibly get in his path. The Brooklyn *Eagle* publishes the following comment on Edge's record:

To cover 1,581 miles in twenty-four hours means an average speed of nearly sixty-six miles an hour. That is more than any railroad train maintains for a corresponding period of time. In a straight line the distance between New York and San Francisco is about 2,600 miles. With a cement track stretching between the two cities, Edge could leave New

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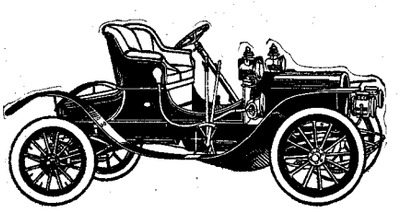

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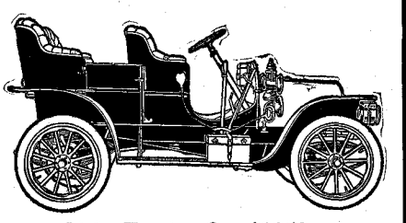

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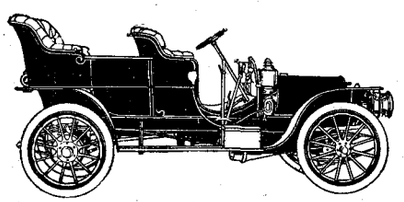

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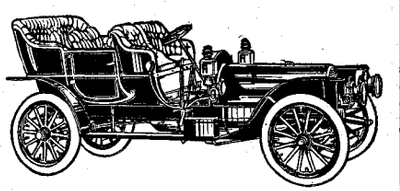

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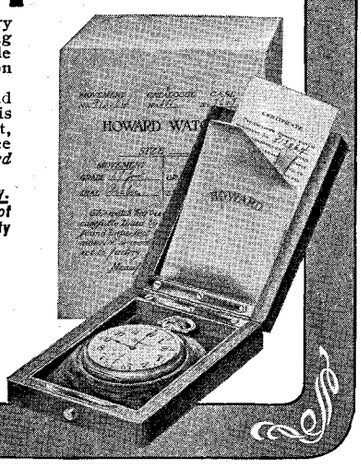

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York on a Monday morning and arrive in San Francisco a little after midnight on Tuesday. The run from New York to Washington or Boston would be a mere jaunt before lunch, the run to Chicago an afternoon and evening diversion. The record is an astonishing revelation of the endurance of a first-class car under the highest attainable pressure. . . . .

Edge's exploit has a distinct scientific and utilitarian value as proving what a heavy car can do in some of the emergencies that might arise; for instance, in time of war, when the exigent necessities of military service make light of local restrictions against excessive pace. But its greatest merit lies in the proof it supplies of the stability and strength which all cars ought to have, but which only some of them now possess. Manufacturers will in the future try, for the sake of their sales, to equal or eclipse the record of speed and endurance which Edge has set up.

Ridiculing the Speed Limit.—To prove the absurdity of the law limiting the speed of automobiles in New York City to ten miles an hour (a law which, if rigorously enforced, says a writer in *The Car*, would bring the entire vehicular traffic almost to a standstill) the Warner Instrument Company has produced a giant speed-indicator. *The Car* publishes this description of the instrument:

It is 10 feet high, 4 feet in diameter, with figures 12 inches in height, mounted on an automobile *chassis* and driven from the transmission shaft. Running through the streets of New York the speed of the vehicle is visible to all, the intention of the Warner Company being to show the public the rates of speed of various types of vehicles, and to draw attention to the inconsistencies of the present restrictions. The first public display took place recently in New York City, the driver being instructed to swing round a circle on Broadway from Sixty-third Street to Sixtieth Street at the legal rate of ten miles an hour. The result was astounding. The machine was kept accurately and carefully at the regulation speed as shown by the indicators, and at that rate of travel was passed by everything on the road excepting the heaviest teams. Every automobile, all the street-cars, all buggies, all cabs were violators of the law. In fact, the only law-abiding users of that particular portion of Broadway were, in addition to the car carrying the indicator, a five-ton electric truck and two or three heavy teams.

Overproduction and Lower Prices.—Recent rumors that several automobile firms are overstocked with cars prove on investigation to be false. Any one who is convinced that the supply exceeds the demand, says one writer, has only to order a motor-car. Unless he is prepared to buy one of the cars standing in a depot he will have to wait weeks for a new one. A writer, however, in *Autocar*, considers overproduction the greatest danger of the industry. He says:

We have no misgivings whatever as to the future of the industry, but it is quite easy to see that if all the makers continue to extend their factories in the way so many of them are doing, there must come a time—and that very soon—when the supply will exceed the demand. Foreign competition and all other difficulties are nothing compared with the danger of overproduction. The reason overproduction is so dangerous is because it leads to price-cutting. Stacks of cars accumulate which must be sold at a figure little in excess of cost price. Nothing of the sort has occurred up to the present time, nor is it likely to occur unless, as we have said, the supply is so greatly increased that it exceeds the demand. It may be urged that, altho this would be bad for the industry, it would be a good thing for motorists in general, as they would obtain their cars at bargain prices. This, however, is an incorrect view to take. Just at the moment a comparatively few buyers would benefit, as they would undoubtedly seize the opportunity

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of securing cars at below their fair retail price, but this would only be a momentary benefit. Directly things were readjusted and the surplus stock had been cleared, there would be no more bargains. It would simply mean that the price, having been reduced, would remain low, and, to protect the maker from loss, cars of inferior quality would be thereafter supplied. It has always proved so in other industries, and the motor-car industry would assuredly be no exception to the rule. That is why we consider that the one thing to be avoided, on the part of all who have the stability of the motor industry at heart, is overproduction, which not only brings ruin to the manufacturer, but lowers the standard of excellence. Circumstances may, however, arise which would render a reduction in price consistent with satisfactory maintenance of quality, but this state of things would also necessitate the sacrifice to a large extent of individuality in matters of taste. Motor-cars in course of time will probably become so standardized as to be, comparatively speaking, much less expensive to produce than they are now, thus bringing them within the range of a greater number of probable users and providing an outlet for increased production.

PERSONAL

Senator Pettus.—When Congress adjourned last spring, Senator Pettus of Alabama went to Hot Springs, N. C., in the hope of regaining his health. Two weeks ago he was stricken with paralysis at breakfast; he died Saturday night, July 27, at the age of 86.

Senator Pettus began his career as a lawyer, but in his early days saw service in the Mexican War and went to California with the '49ers. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the ranks as a major, and rose to be a brigadier-general. After the war he resumed the practise of law, and was for many years the leader of the bar in his State. In commenting on his career, most papers join his name with that of Senator Morgan, who closed his life only a few weeks before. As the New York *Evening Post* says:

The name of Edmund Winston Pettus, in the political life of Alabama and Washington, was inseparably linked with that of John T. Morgan, his colleague in the Senate; but why this was so even the Senators themselves could never explain, unless on the ground that both had reached a venerable age in the service of their State and country. Against Senator Morgan's deep erudition, his capacity for convincing, extended argument, and remarkable flow of pure English, Mr. Pettus set an acrid, laconic way of speech and manner that made their Senatorial utterances totally different, tho unfailingly interesting

Both Senators became extremely sensitive about their age, tho Dr. Edward Everett Hale, on hearing them referred to as "old Morgan and Pettus," said once: "Old? Why, they are the only two

A CALIFORNIAN'S

Successful Experiments with Food.

A man in Calif. took up the question of food, to see if he could recover from an old case of dyspepsia from which nux vomica, pepsin, and other remedies gave him no relief.

He started in with Grape-Nuts food and his dyspepsia quickly disappeared. He also left off the use of coffee and took Postum Food Coffee in its place. He writes that he has been put right, perfectly well, and going to remain so by continuing the use of the Grape-Nuts and Postum.

It is worth trial by anyone who desires to be well, to change the diet, and particularly to leave off coffee. Grape-Nuts food contains elements that rebuild the grey matter in the nerve centres and brain and give one a feeling of reserve strength and vigor. This food is perfectly cooked at the factory, and can be served instantly with cream. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

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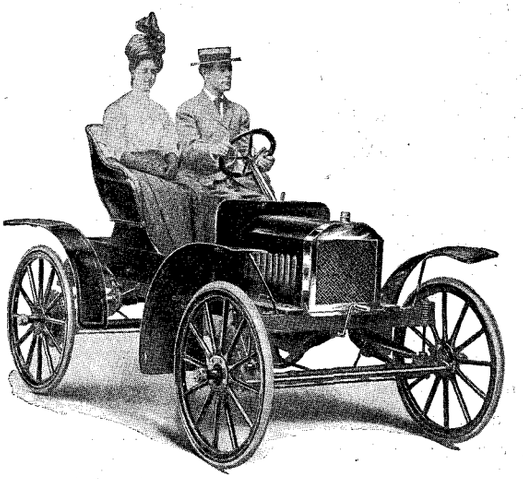

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Speed range up to 26 miles per hour; goes 25 miles on a gallon of gasoline; turns around in 26 feet; has few parts comparatively and those parts that much more substantial; all working parts in the most accessible possible places—no lying on your back; steering and control mechanism of the utmost convenience; bearings and load-carrying parts a little stronger than need be; all these little things worked out to a finish; it is comfortable, lively, handsome, snappy; is almost noiseless, almost vibrationless, and rides like a baby carriage.

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reasonably mature men in the Senate." Dr. Hale, the chaplain, was himself a year younger than Mr. Pettus.

In the early part of 1906 Senator Pettus had a fainting spell in the Senate chamber, after a fall in the icy streets of Washington. The story was circulated that he had had an attack of vertigo. On being informed of the reports, he sent word to his friends: "I wouldn't have minded it if they had said that I had stolen a sheep or insulted a woman, because nobody would have believed that; but when it is reported that a man 100 years old has an attack of vertigo there are a whole lot of people who would believe it."

Senator Pettus, tho at first he seemed to disregard the fact that he was an old man, had it impress upon him in a way which showed a lamentable lack of taste on the part of his people at home, tho it was nothing worse. The Democratic party in Alabama nominates its Senators at primaries, and the legislature, at its quadrennial sessions, has nothing to do but confirm the choice of the electors. At the primaries of 1905, when both Senators were renominated, the voters nominated alternates at the same time. It was prudent, but it brought the suspicion too closely to the old men that they were not confidently expected to live out their terms. Senator Morgan called it the "pall-bearer's ticket." . . . . .

When General Pettus, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, aspired to go on the Supreme Court bench, he was opposed by Senator Pugh, then Senator Morgan's colleague, on the ground that Pettus was too old. The aspirant is said to have responded: "I may be too old to go on the Supreme bench, but I am not too old to be Senator," and he immediately started upon the campaign which ended in his succession of Pugh.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* publishes this estimate of the two statesmen:

Constructively they had in most respects little value, but they were of great importance in maintaining a high standard in opposition without which no republic, no popularly governed institution, can long endure. Both fought against the Union and both lived to accept the new order and to serve their country in halls of legislation. They were not apostles of expediency, were often narrow in their views, but they managed to keep some fundamental truths before the country and to act as sheet anchors against radicalism. A few of the "Confederate Brigadiers" are left, but all really belong to the new order of things.

The Springfield *Republican* prints the following account of the last time Pettus spoke in the Senate:

The Senate was tired, and anxious to adjourn for a brief recess, when the old Alabamian, approaching his 86th birthday, rose and asked that a bill of his be taken up out of order. The hour agreed on for adjournment had arrived, but no one objected to the old man's request. It was a bill for the repeal of some dead and forgotten statute passed in the days following the Civil War, and imposing some disability on Confederate soldiers. The old man had discovered it in browsing among the laws, and its mere presence on the statute books rankled in his heart, as an ex-Confederate himself, altho it had long ceased to mean anything. No one opposed the bill, and it might have passed in deference to Pettus without a word, but in asking for it he made a brief speech and thanked the Senators for their courtesy toward him since he had been among them—it might have been his valedictory as events turn. He said that their kindness had been as great as in his own home, "and the Lord knows," simply and reverently added the old man, who had celebrated his sixty-third wedding anniversary the year before, "that that has been abundant."

The successor of Senator Pettus will be Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, who served as Governor of Alabama from 1896 to 1900. He will be elected also for the additional term to which Mr. Pettus was recently elected, and which expires on March 4, 1915.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

When Theodore Was G. W.—A good many Polish Jews have settled in Washington and gone into small business. It is their invariable practise to start a store of some kind, save their money, and buy the property as soon as they are able.

They take out their "first papers" as soon as they arrive, and declare their intentions of becoming citizens. It is necessary for them to attain full citizenship before they can hold property in the District of Columbia.

One Rozalsky had prospered and wanted to buy the little building in which he had his store. His lawyer told him to go down and get his final papers. Rozalsky appeared before the proper official and was examined.

"Who is President of the United States?" he was asked.

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"Who was the first President of the United States?"

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"What is the Constitution of the United States, and how was it adopted?"

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"What great President lived at Mount Vernon?"

"The'dor' Rosefelt."

"That will do," said the examining official. "Stand aside."

Rozalsky went in great excitement to his lawyer. "How am I wrong?" he asked. "I been here six, seven year, and speak English good. I hear nothing but this man The'dor' Rosefelt, and I tell his name every time, for they all tell me he's whole thing."

The lawyer explained and told Rozalsky to study history a little. In a few days Rozalsky came back. "I got it now," he exclaimed in triumph. "Wash'nton used to be The'dor' Rosefelt, but now he's dead alretty, an' The'dor' Rosefelt's The'dor' Rosefelt."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

The Best They Could Do.—O. Henry, the author, vouches for the following:

An effeminate young man daintily placed two cents on a drug store counter and asked the clerk for a stamp. The clerk tore one off and slid it over to him. The young man drew an envelop from his pocket.

"Would you mind licking it for me and placing it on here?" he lisped.

"Sure," said the clerk, as he started to stamp the letter.

"Oh, stay!" cautioned the young man in great alarm. "Not that way, I beg of you. Kindly place the stamp with the top toward the outer edge of the envelope."

"Sure," said the obliging clerk. "But what in thunder's that for?"

"Why, you see," confided the youth blushingly, "I'm a student in the Cosmopolitan Correspondence School and that's our college yell."—*Everybody's.*

Took Steps to Revenge.—"That young student up-stairs must have a tremendous correspondence, postman; you always have letters for him."

"Yes; I quarreled with him once, and ever since he sends himself a post-card every day, so I have to mount five flights of stairs to deliver it."—*Tit-Bits.*

They Were Deficient.—A tiny girl had been naughty and put to bed for punishment. It was suggested she might take her dollie with her. "No!" declared the small sinner, "I don't want any dollie, or any God; I want something with skin."—*Boston Herald.*

No Trouble at All.—MRS. BROWN—"It be very kind of you, doctor, comin' so far to see my husband."

DOCTOR—"Not at all. I have a patient on the way, so I can kill two birds with one stone."—*Harper's Weekly.*

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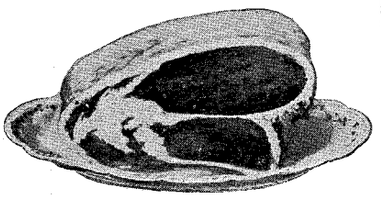

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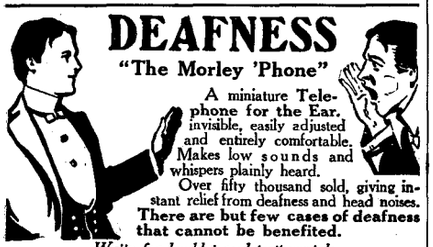

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 26.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Foreign Minister, warns China, in an interview at Seoul, that unless she sets her house in order, she will suffer a fate similar to that of Korea.

The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, publishes the text of an alleged secret treaty between Russia and Japan, agreeing to give 24 hours' notice of preparation for war.

July 27.—The battle-ship *Bellerophon*, the second of the *Dreadnought* class, is launched at Portsmouth, England. Her tonnage is 18,600.

A Hague-Peace-Conference committee vote in favor of the American proposal urging some limitations in the use of force for collection of debts.

The Korean railways are placed under Japanese guards and Seoul is patrolled by troops.

Sir William Ramsay confirms his achievement of the transmutation of metals, declaring that the conversion of copper into lithium has been proved by repeated experiments.

July 28.—An attempt is made to kill King Peter of Servia by changing railway signals so as to cause a collision between the royal train and another at Palanka; no one is seriously hurt.

The Moroccan troops win a victory over the rebels, looting and burning villages near where Kaid MacLean is held prisoner by Raisuli.

July 29.—Russia and Japan practically conclude a treaty guaranteeing each nation's rights and possessions in the Far East; the fishing convention is expected to allow Japan to dominate the fisheries of the Pacific.

July 30.—The foundation-stone of the Palace of Peace, presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, is laid at Zoegvliet, near The Hague.

The English South-Polar expedition sails from London in the *Endurance*. The attempt to reach the Pole will be made next summer with the assistance of a motor-car.

The first Filipino general election is held without disorder. The Nationalists win.

July 31.—Moroccan tribesman raid Casablanca, killing the native guards and seven Europeans.

The French Government begins to withdraw troops from the Midi and decides to release the wine-growers' leaders on bail.

August 1.—Count Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in Berlin, is recalled; it is predicted that Count Aoki, Ambassador at Washington, will succeed him.

Spain makes preparations to join France in order to avenge the murder of Europeans in Casablanca; France holds the Pasha responsible for the safety of Casablanca.

Domestic.

July 26.—Agents of the Constitutional League declare in Washington that they will produce sensational evidence to prove that the negro soldiers were innocent of the Brownsville riot.

The Department of the Interior makes public a report showing that a coal famine next winter will not be due to a lack of coal to be mined.

July 27.—The scout cruiser *Salem*, the fastest and latest type of war-ship in the American Navy, is launched at the Fore-River yards.

Bids for the construction of what will be the Government's largest drydock, at Puget Sound, are opened. A Seattle firm is lowest, with a $1,192,284 bid.

United States Senator Edmund Pettus, of Alabama, dies at Hot Springs, N. C., following an apoplectic stroke.

July 28.—William D. Haywood is acquitted at Boisé of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

July 29.—Senator Foraker, in open defiance of the proposed indorsement of William H. Taft for the Presidency, says the Secretary of War is undesirable, and virtually announces his own candidacy for the nomination in 1908.

July 30.—Secretary Taft is given the indorsement of the Ohio Republican Committee for President in 1908.

Mexico is asked by the United States to help in preventing the smuggling of Japanese laborers across her borders.

August 1.—Announcement is made at Oyster Bay that there is no change in the plan to send the battle-ship fleet to the Pacific and that Secretary Metcalf is not asked to resign.

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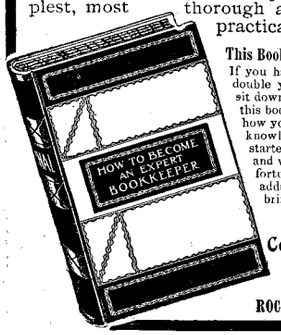

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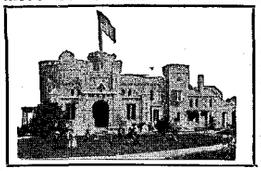

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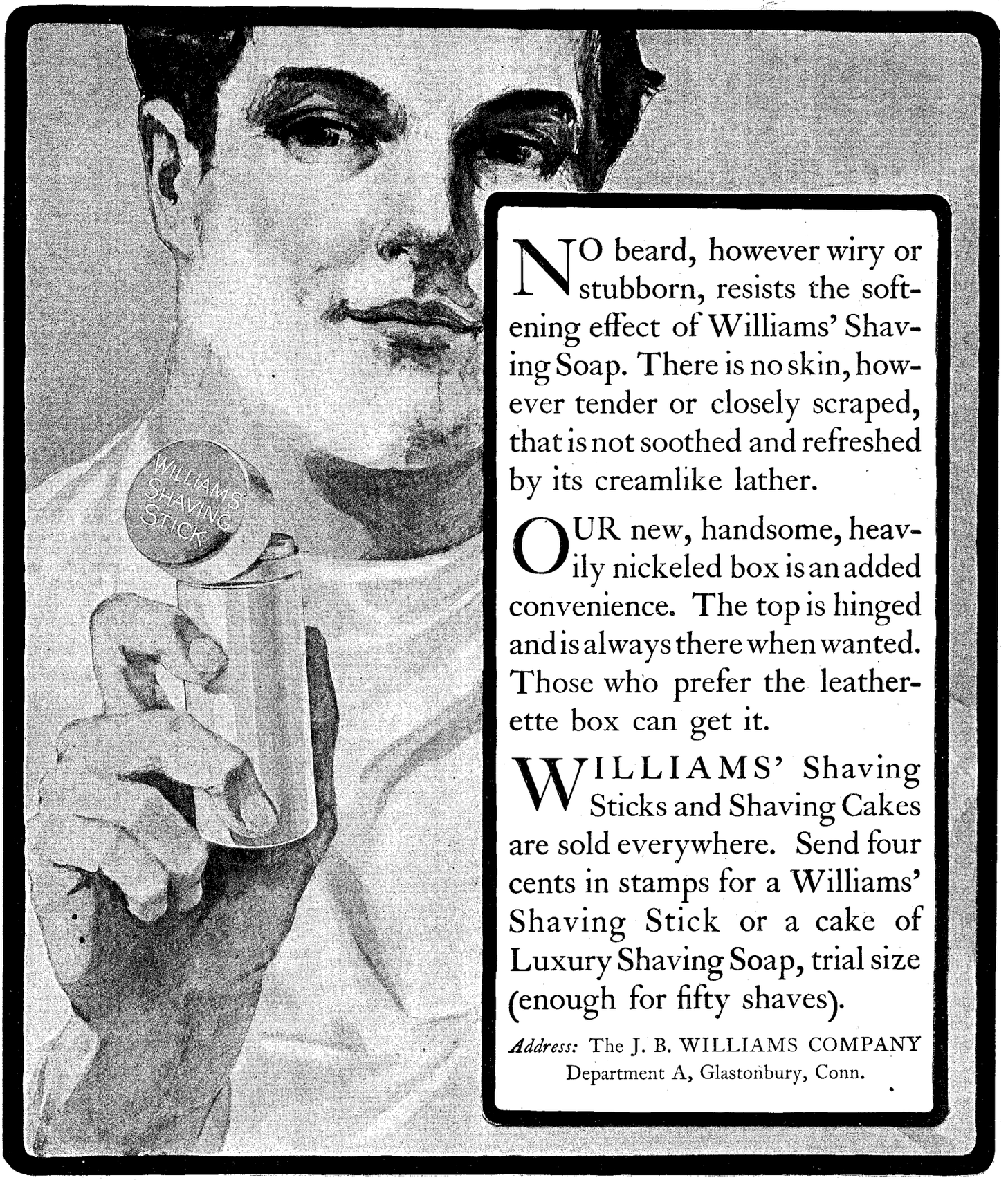

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